The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,736—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-8 12-0 25-0 13-8 28-0 15-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0 12-0 25-0 15-0 28-0 18-0
31-0 18-0 38-0 20-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0 38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th „
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
†	SIAM	2041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th „
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th „
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th „
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th „
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

†. These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22n[illegible] and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free o[illegible] board by the Company's steam launch on the day [illegible] sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on [illegible] previous to sailing.

[illegible] further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible]n House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th [illegible]9.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
[illegible]IA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

[illegible] vessel will sail as above. Carries a [illegible]n and Stewardess and has every comfort for [illegible]ssengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper [illegible]

[illegible] particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]ildings Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

[illegible]ES MARITIMES COMPANY.
[illegible]BAY TO MARSEILLES.
[illegible] AND MAURITIUS.

[illegible]BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE [illegible] 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR ADEN in connection with the [illegible] Homeward-bound and the Steamer [illegible]eding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

[illegible]TS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, [illegible] delivered at specially REDUCED [illegible]

[illegible]ETS are issued, including Railway [illegible]s to London.

[illegible] will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. [illegible] to convey Passengers on Board.

[illegible]USTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NOTES
ON
[illegible]AND REVENUE.
[illegible]GE AND SOUND
[illegible]CY,

[illegible] anna.
[illegible]azette Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 5th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,211 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about 5th October, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on o[illegible] about SATURDAY, 5th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMS.

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S	BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S	MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S	EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs	a
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.

In tins Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY ANDPOONA.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SURE, PLEASANT, AND EFFICACIOUS.

KEMP & CO.'S JAMBOOL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS FOR DIABETES.

THESE Biscuits are pleasant to the taste and most efficacious in at once alleviating and ultimately curing the above distressing complaint.

Jambool is now recognised by the leading Medical Men of Europe, India, and America as one of the best Remedies for Diabetes, the action of which is to prevent the formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay Waste, and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to Diabetic Patients can be dispensed with.

Per Tin Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.

Prepared only by

KEMP AND CO, LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER. KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14	8

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Ginger Ale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MODERN

GLASS LEMON SQUEEZER,

MADE entirely of Glass it has simply to be placed on a Tumbler and half a Lime or Lemon pressed on it, the Glass ribs of the Squeezer enter into the Pulp, and the Juice passes through the openings into the Tumbler clear and bright.

Price As. 12 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH, AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL CARTS, OR CHILDREN'S GO-CARTS,

LIGHT, STRONG, AND SAFE.

THE bodies are of varnished white wood with Iron Fantom wheels, with rubber tyres. They are fitted with adjustable backs to accommodate two children, and may be drawn either by hand or by a goat.

Price Rs. 20 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s PRESCRIBERS PHARMACOPŒIA OF NEW REMEDIES.

Describing the Properties, Preparations, Action, and Doses of over 600 New Remedies (including the most recent), with Supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Therapeutic Index, &c.

An indispensable "VADE MECUM" for the Medical Man in India.

Per Copy Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

FACTS! ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of 156
BICYCLE	97 „ 153
TANDEMS	[illegible]

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 250 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 2nd October 1889.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

NUMEROUS FOREIGN IMITATIONS of the Original Hand-made "Mission" Cloths having appeared in the Market, intending Purchasers are requested to always ask for the Genuine "Mission" Cloths, and to insist on having them from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

THE Library has been removed to more extensive and airy premises in Bank Street, near the Bank of Bombay, and above Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, 2nd floor.

Members are requested to go to the new Building from Wednesday, 2nd instant.

KAIKOBAD COWASJEE DINSHAW,
Hon. Secr'ry. and Treasr.
1st October, 1889.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, & REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 250 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October 1889.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN FARMING AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at their Registered Office, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st of August 1889, the following resolutions were confirmed:—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882."
2. "That Messrs. Essai and Keess be appointed Honorary Liquidators without remuneration."

ESSAI & KEESS,
Honorary Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th September, 1889.

GOOD MORNING !	Have you used CHUBB'S LOCKS ?
GOOD MORNING !	
GOOD MORNING !	
GOOD MORNING !	—
GOOD MORNING !	
GOOD MORNING !	Have you used CHUBB'S BOXES ?
GOOD MORNING !	
GOOD MORNING !	—
GOOD MORNING !	
GOOD MORNING !	Have you used CHUBB'S SAFES ?
GOOD MORNING !	

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
PAID-UP..................................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Flor de Coromandels, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet; Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Old Judge, Old Rip, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, and Shew's Pocket); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's, Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A CARD.—MONS. E. LE. FAUCHEUR, Professeur de Francais. Highest references. Apply A., care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bellasis Road, next to Ludha Ebrahim. Apply in same compound to C. M. SONS.

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—A furnished HOUSE called "Rajasthan," for the October season. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TO LET, LARGE ROOMS, 55 by 27 feet, good for Office or Residence, close to the Bank of Bombay. Rent Rs. 32 to 42. Apply at the *Advocate of India* Office, Bank Street.

NEW NOVELTIES in adjustable Photo Frames, all Latest Style and Fashion to suit all Tastes and all Prices, from As. 10 only. Also a large assortment of Plush Frames.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DAILY GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., Superior Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb., Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA & Co., No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. MEETINGS allowed between 10th Sept. and 31st Decr. 1889. Further reduction of fees throughout. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,300 and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. F. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will REOPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of Single and Double London-made HARNESS just arrived. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 25th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose name stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of September 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
A.W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 28, 1889.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 40 per whole share and Rupees 10 per one-quarter share for the Half-year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 2nd October 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 27th September 1889 on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th September to 3rd October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary,
Bombay, 25th September 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next, estimated at 15 tons. Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th September, 1889.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 93, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the statement of audited accounts and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1889.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring by rotation, or to abolish his place.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

By order,
ખતાઉ જીવનદાસની કંપની.
i. e. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Teasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Mya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his tenants or mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attornies for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

IN continuation of preliminary Notice already published, and subject to the requisite authority from the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that on behalf of the Municipal Corporation he is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, 1889, for a LOAN of 25 LAKHS, on the security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for sums of Rs. 500 each or multiples of Rs 500 (form of which as well as of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, by persons intending bona-fide to tender) will be issued bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years from 1st January 1890. Interest will be paid half-yearly either in Bombay, or, if holders of debentures so desire, in London, at the current rates of exchange from time to time prevailing; and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal that the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Subscriptions will be received and scrip receipts for payments as provided by clause 7 will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible.

5. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 25 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

6. Each Tender must be addressed in the form prescribed and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Tansa Water Works Loan." The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper of any sum tendered for: he, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

7. Tenderers will have the option (which must be clearly notified in their respective Tenders) of paying the whole amount of Tender on either of the following dates, namely, 15th November 1889, 15th December 1889, or 15th January 1890; or of paying one-third part thereof on each of the said dates, subject, however, in the latter case, to the proviso that, whenever one-third of the amount accepted gives a figure other than Rs 500, or a multiple of Rs 500, each of the first two instalmenes must be increased to Rs 500 or to the next multiple of Rs 500 over one-third of the amount accepted.

8. Interest from the date of payment, or in the case of instalments from the respective dates of payment, to 31st March 1890, will be paid on the 1st April 1890. From 1st April 1890 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st October and 1st April in each year.

9. Tenderers must pay into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. The Chief Accountant's receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted either wholly or in part, the deposit will be given credit for when the final balance of the accepted amount is paid, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the Tender, either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

12. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th September 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawa'i
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*c*
Powner
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoorl
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, annas

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly		Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 9

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ [illegible]
Third do. .... „ [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... As. [illegible]
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight [illegible]
All advertisements are charged according [illegible] occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines [illegible] make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion............ As. 6 [illegible]
Second do. .... [illegible]
Third do. .... [illegible]
In the Native Languages, double the [illegible]
For Advertisements which are to be [illegible] considerable time special contracts may be [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH TWO [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEM[illegible]

Advertisements of two or three lines [illegible] matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, [illegible] or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to [illegible] of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. [illegible] Advertisements belonging to any of these [illegible] follows:—
Not exceeding three lines [illegible]
Each succeeding line [illegible]
No Advertisement will be [illegible] *rupee*, and payment must in all cases be [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZ[illegible]
BI-WEEKLY E[illegible]
To Subscribers [illegible]
IN BOMBAY.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12 [illegible]
Half-yearly........ „ 6 [illegible]
Quarterly........ „ 3 [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZ[illegible]
OVERLAND S[illegible]
Post Free
Per Annum .... [illegible]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZ[illegible]
WEEKLY B[illegible]
Per Annum .... [illegible]
Half-yearly .... [illegible]
Quarterly .... [illegible]

Cheques, Money [illegible] should be [illegible] Bombay [illegible]

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	957½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	350
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100		90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,890	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	700
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	455
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	..	662½
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	140
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	620
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	845xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	149
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1140
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	375
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	713	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sassoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730xd
Victoria Mfg.Co,,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	530
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	467½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	465
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 286
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-8
Pekin do.	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-3-4
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-4
Do.	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·813
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind.*	SSW, S, SSE, W, SE, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	266
Fall of Rain	0·28
Total fall during month	2·71
" " year	64·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st October	0·04

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Cutch (s), from Zanzibar ; Gwalior (s), Yokohama ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lord Londonderry (s), for Antwerp ; Singapore (s), Aden and Genoa ; and Brindisi (s), China, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on Thursday, 3rd inst., at 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Gwalior and Labourdonnais the entered and steamer Lord Londonderry left the dock yesterday.

MILL ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, named Sumboo Ramchunder, aged 14 years, employed in the Mahomed Mill, French Road, was severely wounded on the head on Monday by accidentally falling against a carding machine while in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A woman named Rumma, residing at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 45 in cash from a box in her house during her absence on Monday.—Nanabhoy Nursing, residing at Juggurnath Sadasiv Street, also reports the theft of a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 25, from the veranda of his house on Monday last.

EXECUTION OF THE TELLY GULLY MURDERER.—The man Haji Elias Allaruckia, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for the murder of his wife Fatma at Theli Mohola on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th August last, will be hanged to-morrow morning between the hours of seven and eight. The gallows will be erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry.

FATAL SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the morgue respecting the death of Peera Rama, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at a new building in course of erection near the Old Secretariat Building, Fort. About three days ago, while he was at work at the building, a wooden rafter fell upon his head, rendering him unconscious. He died on Monday. A verdict of accidented death was recorded.

GAMBLING.—Balee Cunisha and six others were placed before Mr. Cooper by Inspector Butterfield yesterday on a charge of gambling with dice and money in Dongri Bazaar Lane on Monday night. The Inspector stated that he went to the house in question, and in a room he saw the accused seated on the floor with money and dice before them. His Worship fined accused No. 1 Rs. 15, in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment ; Nos. 2 and 3 Rs. 5 each ; Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Rs. 3 each, and No. 7 was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

March	Remembrance	M. Curry.
Grand Selection	The Yeomen of theGuard	A. Sullivan.
Operatic Selection	From Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Waltz	Ambassadors	H. Klein.
Serenade	Schuberts' adieu and Ohne worti	Mendelsohn
Polka	Touta la Juie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STRANGE DEATH OF A MAD WOMAN.—An inquest was held by ths Coroner yesterday at Lohar Chawl, respecting the death of a woman, named Mahalee, aged 35 years. For the last three years she was of unsound mind, and often strayed away from home. On the 8th of last month she went missing from home, and on the following morning she was found sitting moaning in a well in three feet of water behind the G. T. Hospital. On being rescued from her uncomfortable position she was taken to the G. T. Hospital. Next morning she revived and was taken home, but she remained weak and refused to take any food. Yesterday morning she died of exhaustion. The verdict was "that the death of Mahalee was caused by exhaustion caused by the refusal of food while in an unsound state of mind."

HE HAD GIVEN UP BUSINESS.—An elderly Mahomedan, named Hyder Ahmed Khan, was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday by Inspector Hiscocks on a charge of picking the pocket of a Hindoo named Coostna Dewjee. The complainant stated that he and a couple of friends went into the native town on Monday to purchase a lota, where one of his companions told him to search his pocket, as he had seen the accused put his hand into it. He did so, and missed a purse containing a few rupees. The accused was then pursued, when he threw the purse on the road and attempted to escape, but was caught and handed over to the police. The accused in answer to the court said he was an old man and had given up that sort of business (picking pockets) for over five years. Acknowledging two previous convictions, he was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BHIMA BRIDGE AT PANDHARPUR.—In connection with the visit of the Pandharpur Deputation, which has been in Bombay for the last month, on Sunday last a large and influential gathering of Marathas was held in the hall of the late Raghunathboa's Math. Amongst those present were Messrs. Ghamaji Patel, contractor, Kushaba, grass merchant, Condiba, contractor, Tukaram, Patil, Dwarkaji and Hande, Tukoji Rao Mahadit Khanekar, Madhavrao Rakade Lele, and others. Mr. Dikshit, secretary, addressed the meeting, put forth the innumerable grievances of the poor and helpless pilgrims visiting the shrine of Shri Vitoba at the beginning and end of the monsoon every year, and showed what a charitable deed it would be to contribute to the bridge building scheme. Mr. Rokade, head superintendent of the Maratha institution of Bombay, explained to the audience the aim and object of the deputation in seeking help from Bombay people, and said that these men do not want anything now, but that it should be collected and placed in charge of some responsible person here, and would only be required when the work actually commences.

CRICKET.

PAREL GYMKHANA G. I. P. R. v. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL C. C.

THIS match was played at Parel on Saturday last, the following being the scores :—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Lynn T run out	11
Lillywhite C H run out	0
Lewis F b Brewin	4
Pennock I F c Gidney b Murray	28
Sawyers A b Brewin	2
Seaford G run out	11
Allison J J c Shelley b Aly	0
Smith J b Brewin	1
Selkirk R H c Hildreth b Brewin	0
Munro A b Shelley	17
Righton not out	4
Extras	5
	83

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gidney H b Sawyers	1	b Lynn	6
Correa A run out	1	not out	3
Brewin M run out	1	S Selkirk b Sawyers	29
Shelley B c Sawyers b Lynn	0	did not bat.	
Glaskin J l-b-w b Sawyers.	0	b Lynn	1
Baird A c Lillywhite b Lynn	0	b Pennock	9
Hildreth F c Lawyers b Lynn	1	b Lynn	0
Murray S l-b-w b Sawyers	3	b Sawyers	6
Aly J b Lynn	7	did not bat.	
Shelley Ec Allison b Sawyers	0	not out	0
Kishander H not out	0	did not bat.	
Extras	1		2
Total	15	Total 6 wickets	56

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 28th September 1889 :—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Chuda. In.ct.	Chital. In.ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported	24 41	22 90	34 11	20 72	23 23	23 60
On 28th Sept.	...	0 6	0 3	...	0 54	...
Total up to date	24 41	22 96	34 14	20 72	23 77	23 60

PRESENTATION TO MR. NUSSERWANJEE K. MEHTA.

ON Monday evening last a social meeting was held at the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mill, Byculla, on the occasion of presenting an address to Mr. N. K. Mehta, the sizing and weaving master of the mill, who is now leaving the mill after a long period of service. There were present all the mill officials and operatives, besides a large number of the leading officials of the local mills of this city.

Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, the co-agent and chief manager of the mill, who occupied the chair, expressed briefly the opinion he and the agents and proprietors of the mill held of Mr. Mehta's service during his connection with the mill. For his good qualifications and zealous working he was requested to hand him the sum of Rs. 300 as a bonu, by the proprietors of the mill. He then called upon Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee the chief, clerk of the mill, to read the address to Mr. Mehta, in which reference was made to the high esteem in which he had been held by all the employes during the time he had been amongst them. They were unable to recount all the great improvements he had wrought in the weaving department, wherein he had displayed great kill and energy, but they could not forbear observing the high estimation in which his sizing and weaving qualifications were held by all proprietors and employes alike. They thanked Mr. Mehta for all he had done for them, and cordially wished him success in his new appointment.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket, and along with it were given a silver vase and a gold watch.

Mr. Mehta in reply expressed his thanks for the high honour done him. It was his humble opinion that if a man worked honestly, assiduously, and faithfully for the interest of his master, he was sure to be rewarded. The success he had achieved in this mill was greatly due to his worthy and immediate masters, Messrs. Govenji Thackersey and Manmohandas Ramji. From time to time they gave him the best advice and assistance to work his department smoothly. Not only that, they were so kind to him during his stay at that mil, it grieves him much to leave them and the firm of Messrs. Dhamodar Thackersey Moolji and Co. But unfortunately owing to ill-health he was advised by his doctor to leave. The chief success of a weaver greatly depended on the assistance of a kind employer, the hearty co-operation of the spinning master, and the efficient staff of his department. In his case he was happy to say he was really fortunate in possessing all these advantages.

Mr. Hogg on behalf of the mill officials and operatives made a few remarks regarding the good qualities of Mr. Mehta, and wished him every success in his new appointment.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, after which the company retired.

SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

THE following are the highest scores made in the competitions shot off up to Friday last :—

MATCH I.—For (*a*) commissioned officers ; (*b*) non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army ; and (*c*) non-commissioned officers and men—being efficient—of the Volunteer Forces. Conditions : seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. H. P. S. 105.

	Points.
(*a*) 200 yards.	
Lieutenant Weston, 2nd P V R	33
Captain Hayden, 2nd P V R	32
Lieutenant Dill, Wilts Regiment	30
Lieutenant Strachan, Wilts Regiment	29
500 yards.	
Captain Hayden, 2nd P V R	34
Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, Staff	31
(*b*) 200 yards.	
Sergeant MacGuskin, Rl Sc Fusiliers	33
Sergeant-Major Pepper, Wilts Regiment	31
Private Rickett, Wilts Regiment	31
Color-Sergeant Light, Wilts Regiment	31
500 yards.	
Sergeant Robinson, Rl Welsh Fusiliers	34
Private Pouting, Wilts Regiment	33
Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment	30
Lance-Corporal Sampson, Wilts Regt	30
600 yards.	
Sergeant MacGuskin, Rl Sc Fusiliers	32
(*c*) 200 yards.	
Volunteer Prince, C V R	33
Sergeant Law, C V R	30
Volunteer Kennedy, 2nd P V R	30
500 yards.	
Volunteer Morris, 2nd P V R	34
Color-Sergeant Aubrey, 2nd P V R	32
600 yards.	
Volunteer Kennedy, 2nd P V R	33
Volunteer Morris, 2nd P V R	31
Corporal Nyss, C V R	30

MATCH II.—900 yards : seven shots HPS 35

Sergeant MacGuskin, Rl Sc Fusiliers	34
Lance-Sergeant Griffin, Wilts Regiment	32

MATCH III.—500 yards : seven shotsHPS 35

Sergeant Robinson, Rl Welsh Fusiliers	34

MATCH IV.—800 yards : seven shots HPS 35

Lieutenant Dill, Wilts Regiment	34
Lieutenant Strachan, Wilts Regiment	32

MATCH V.—700 yards : seven shots HPS 35.

Lieutenant W R Gordon, 2nd P V R	35
Lance-Sergeant Griffin, Wilts Regiment	35
Captain Hayden, 2nd P V R.	34
Private Harding, Wilts Regiment	32
Sergeant-Major Pepper, Wilts Regiment	32

MATCH VI.—200 and 500 yards : seven shots at each, standing at former range and any military position at latter. HPS 70.

200 yards.	
Captain Sir R Colleton	31
Sergeant-Major Pepper, Wilts Regiment.	30
500 yards.	
Lance-Sergeant Cox, 2nd Queen's	34
Qr-Master Sergeant Griffiths, 2nd Queen's.	34
Private Pouting, Wilts Regiment	32
Lieutenant W R Gordon, 2nd P V R	28

MATCH IX.—200 yards : seven shots HPS 35

Lance-Corporal Clark, Wilts Regiment	34
Lance-Sergeant Light, Wilts Regiment	34
Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment	32
Color-Sergeant Masson, Rl Sc Fusiliers	31

MATCH X.—700 yards : seven shots HPS. 35

Color-Sergeant Masson, Rl Sc Fusiliers	35
Private Hales, Rl Sc Fusiliers	33
Captain Sir R Colleton	32

MATCH XI.—150 yards at a disappearing target. Seven rounds, five seconds allowed for each. H P S 28.

Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment	28
Private Pouting, Wilts Regiment	26

MATCH XIII.—Revolver Contest. (*a*) Six shots at a fixed target at 30 yards. H P S 30. (*b*) Six Shots at a moving target at 30 yards. H P S 30.

(*a*) Contest.	
Rev T M Griffiths	29
Captain Pink, 2nd Queen's	28
(*b*) Contest.	
Captain J Eardley-Wilmot, D A A G M	28
Captain Buckland, 15th Bengal Infantry	22
Captain Pink	20
Lieutenant Pollen, Wilts Regiment	18

MATCH XIV.—200 yards : unlimited number of shots to be fired in one minute.

Sergeant Austin, Rl Sc Fusiliers	59
Lance-Corporal Griffin, Wilts Regiment	56
Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment	53

MATCH XV.—"The Diana." 75 yards : seven shots. H P S 35

Miss Roberts	35
Mrs Nicholson	35
Mrs Becher	33

In addition to the above the Army beat the Volunteers by 25 points ; the Simla Cup was won by the Simla Rifle Club, the team consisting of Lieutenant-Colonels Hamilton and Chamberlain, and Captains Sir R Colleton, Hayden, and Hume (the Royal Scots Fusiliers were second) ; and the volley firing by the team of the 2nd Queen's Regiment.

The prize distribution by Lady Roberts took place this afternoon in the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Generals Chesney, Sir Thomas Baker, Sir Hugh Gough and Sir John Hudson, and a number of ladies and gentlemen.

Sir Frederick Roberts, in addressing the competitors, stated that the annual Simla meeting was established on a firm basis, and that gathering this year was as large as the range could accommodate. He congratulated all on the marked improvement in the scores made and the general excellence of the shooting. Speaking on the broader question of the efficiency of the soldier he dwelt upon the importance of musketry training and fire discipline. The battle in future would be, he said, to those who by steady shooting under section leaders made their fire most effectively felt. This would tell even in men who were far out-numbered. The introduction of the new magazine rifle would make trained fire still more effective. From what he had seen of the shooting of British soldiers and Volunteers he should expect men to put a bullet into a loophole at 400 yards and into an embrasure at 2,500. If a man could not shoot steadily in action he might as well be armed with a blunderbuss as with a breech-loading rifle. He felt confident, however, that British soldiers would use the new weapon most effectively.

Lady Roberts then distributed the prizes and the proceedings terminated. The meeting has been a great success throughout, and the weather has been perfect

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE Council of this Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations received to date :—

	Rs.
Mr E Ferrers Nicholson	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice L H Bayley	10
Mr H A Geyer	10
Mr J P Cornforth	10
Mr C Douglas	10
Mr E C Oliver	10
Mr Hyderally Cassumjee	10
Mr Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna	5
Mr W Murray	5
Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tezpal	5
Mr J Janni	5
Mr P B Savile	5
Mr H B Thurburn	5
Mr Geo R H	5
Mr L M Valladares	5
Messrs. B N and Co	5
Mr J B Ryrie	5
F W	5
Mr D Macropolo	5
Mr Vernon F Bayley	5
Mr Hugh Rowbotham	5
Mr H Chalmers	5
Mr Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy	5
Mr S Metaxas	5
Mr Eduljee Bomonjee Morris	3
H P Y	3
Brig Surg W Gray	3
Mr C B Kurranee	3
Mr F R Vicajee, BA, LLB	3
Mr J Greenwood	3
Sums under Rs. 3	14

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Luis Gonsalves, Treasurer, and acknowledged in one of the local newspapers.

Bombay, 1st October 1889.

DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following contributions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged :—

Mr. Ardesir Framji Vakil	200
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar	100
Mr. Divesha Jijeebhoy, B. A.	100
Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji	100
Mr. Behramji M. Malbari	100
" H. A. Hormarji	50
Miss Merbai Ardesir Vakil, B.A.	50
" Ratanbai Ardesir Vakil	50
Mr. Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, M. A.	35
" M. K. Sanjana, M. A.	35
" Jehangir B. Sanjana, B. A.	35
" Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, B.A.	31
" Jamshedji E. Daruwala, B.A., B.Sc.	25
" Narayan Gunaji Welinkar, B. A.	25
" P. B. Joshi	25
" Nagindas P. Mehta	25
" Pandurang D. Divigekar	25
" Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash	25
" Rupshanker Morarji Dholakia, B. A.	15
" Venkatrao A. Lajrui, B. A.	15
Dr. Jamnadas Premchand Nanavati	5
Dr. Kaikhosru Edalji	5
Mr. J. C. Merchant	5
" R. C. Sanjana	5
" Damodar B. Adhai	2
Total Rs.	1,088

DHUNJIBHOY NOWROJEE, President.
N. G. WELINKAR, Secretary.
M. K. SANJANA, Treasurer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—50 kegs Epsom salt, M Amersey.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munroe s—4 packages fuel, K Makanjee S and W Co Ld ; 10 casks spindle oil, Victoria Mill ; 30 cases soap, A H Dawoodbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—20 bales straw boards and 19 barrels antiseptics, M Girdandass.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—100 kegs paint, E E Kurwa.
Sutlej s—15 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—10 cases soap, E E Lotia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—5 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.
Merton Hall s—3 hogsheads claret, The National Bank of India, Ld.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brindisi s—34 crates empty bottles, Treacher and Co ; 80 cases glassware, C Nanjee.
Henzada s—51 boxes candles, S Lillader ; 12 packages glassware, S Abdoolally ; 250 kegs red lead, H Goculdas ; 19 cases provisions, M Mackenzie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—29 bales cotton, and 9,860 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 90 bales wool, G Rungoomull ; 68 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 1 ton linseed cakes, H Dossa ; 16 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 150 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 57 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 35 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 104 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 tons linseed cakes, Thos H Moore and Co.
Kirby Hall s—1,472 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—2,950 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 5,023 tons cotton seeds, Warden and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—105 cwts gum arabic, N Damjee ; 6 cases bristles, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 188 cwts gum arabic, Nurpall Mowjee ; 77 cwts gum arabic, D Dossa ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 218 bales tanned skins, Owen and Okell ; 8 bales tanned hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 197 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 305 cwts gum arabic, D Chuganlal ; 10 cases nutmegs, S Nurpal ; 4 cases shawl, D Sassoon and Co; 11 cwts ivory, P Damjee ; 62 cwts cloves, B Sajun.
Clan Munroe s—4 bales tanned hides, M Moloobhoy ; 10 bales tanned skins, H H Sidick ; 13 bales tanned hides, Alladin Harmer ; 1,500 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,601 cwts crushed bone, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight Errant s—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—1,999½ cwts castorseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 3 cases spectacles, H Robitsek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Knight Errant s—10,005 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 1 box cow bazaar, P F Talati ; 48 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey ; 340 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Limited.
Bormida s—100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 800 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld ; 200 bales twist, 12 cases broken glass, 74 cwts sand alwood and 300 cwts raisins, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld ; 75 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manfg Co, Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 28.)

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th September, 1889, Captain A F De Laessoe, C M G, C I E, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said regulation.

Lieutenant C R Stevens, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 9th August, 1889.

THE best safeguard for general health is **KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE.** It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 1.—Observations taken at 8a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·801	+ ·047	— ·021	Calm	1	81·8	97·0	74·1	+0·3	47	5	...	...	...a
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·852	+ ·082	+ ·020	W	4	84·3	95·4	75·1	+0·3	75	...	...	31·23	...
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·804	+ ·101	— ·004	Calm	2	74·1	104·0	64·0	—6·9	55	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·835	+ ·090	— ·031	N	8	73·9	88·6	65·9	—9·6	85	1	...	...	...a
Ajmere	29·895	+ ·077	+ ·010	W	2	75·8	92·7	67·1	—1·5	55	2	...	...	...a
Deesa	29·896	+ ·064	+ ·018	S S E	9	78·7	95·3	70·8	—1·5	76	2	...	27·58	+1·08
Rajkot	29·875	+ ·047	— ·010	W	7	77·3	95·9	68·3	—3·3	81	1	...	25·83	—3·59
Neemuch	29·903	+ ·066	+ ·026	Calm	1	77·6	90·3	70·6	+2·0	78	3	...	31·44	+0·925
Indore	29·933	+ ·051	+ ·040	Calm	1	73·2	85·6	69·0	—0·6	92	10	0·38	25·72	—7·81c
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·909	+ ·100	+ ·024	Calm	1	72·3	88·4	72·1	+1·3	89	10	0·01	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·946	+ ·097	+ ·061	S W	2	74·9	87·3	73·7	+0·8	93	10	0·02	49·35	—5·19
Khandva	29·942	+ ·081	+ ·067	N W	3	74·8	89·7	71·7	—0·5	93	7	0·22	25·96	—4·42c
Raipur	29·892	+ ·091	+ ·055	W S W	6	80·6	92·5	74·1	—0·3	84	9	0·48	42·76	—6·14c
Nagpur	29·919	+ ·090	+ ·058	N N W	5	77·2	90·2	72·6	—0·3	85	7	0·06	34·69	—10·315
Amraoti	29·926	+ ·069	+ ·062	N W	4	76·3	88·7	71·4	...	90	6	...	25·25	—6·41d
Akola	29·926	+ ·060	+ ·047	N W	5	75·3	91·0	71·8	—0·3	90	8	1·61	29·72	—1·70e
Surat	29·926	+ ·069	+ ·033	Calm	...	75·5	85·0	73·0	—2·1	90	10	2·48	39·26	—2·00f
Malegaon	29·917	+ ·028	+ ·014	Calm	4	75·9	85·9	70·1	—0·3	75	9	0·07	13·88	—8·46
Bombay	29·934	+ ·036	+ ·030	S S E	12	76·8	82·6	75·0	—1·4	95	10	0·92	64·08	—10·64g
Poona	29·964	+ ·036	+ ·040	Calm	8	72·8	85·5	66·4	—3·0	81	7	...	23·73	+2·21
Sholapur	29·964	+ ·040	+ ·061	W	7	74·7	88·2	67·1	—3·7	84	6	...	25·21	—2·84
Ratnagiri	29·937	+ ·020	+ ·046	S E	3	79·3	84·9	72·4	—2·0	87	8	...	105·11	—0·35
Belgaum	29·956	+ ·013	+ ·041	W	3	70·8	79·8	64·8	—2·0	85	8	...	45·82	+7·79
Goa	29·932	+ ·002	...	Calm	3	79·0	84·0	76·0	...	95	4	0·62	91·54	...h
Karwar	29·948	+ ·017	+ ·025	N E	2	76·1	83·2	72·8	—0·8	92	4	...	173·09	+55·55
Mangalore	29·942	+ ·018	+ ·012	N N E	2	77·9	84·3	74·9	+0·8	91	4	..	111·88	—1·48
Calicut	29·963	+ ·026	+ ·010	N N W	5	80·2	84·8	74·0	...	79	...	...	92·29	+1·58
Cochin	29·960	+ ·008	+ ·004	Calm	M	77·5	87·2	75·6	—1·2	86	5	...	67·44	—20·07
Bangalore	29·990	+ ·064	+ ·106	WNW	3	69·6	80·4	66·0	+0·3	84	7	...	28·77	+7·02
Secunderabad	29·964	+ ·053	+ ·068	W	4	76·5	87·7	71·3	+0·3	76	4	0·12	25·71	—0·41
Masulipatam	29·889	+ ·070	+ ·034	Calm	2	82·7	92·7	76·4	—0·7	84	5	...	34·78	—10·18c
Bellary	29·996	+ ·028	+ ·109	Calm	6	76·5	88·5	70·4	—2·4	80	4	...	16·49	—5·44
Cuddapah	29·948	+ ·033	...	W	...	81·8	90·6	75·9	...	71	6	...	33·76	—14·53
Madras	29·914	+ ·037	+ ·006	W S W	6	85·8	91·8	80·0	+3·6	67	3	...	16·28	—0·78
Coimbatore	29·985	+ ·020	+ ·040	S	3	74·5	87·2	70·8	+0·1	86	3	...	7·57	—0·54
Trichinopoly	29·931	+ ·019	+ ·025	N W	4	77·7	92·1	73·3	—1·9	78	10	...	12·30	—0·94d
Negapatam	29·922	+ ·018	+ ·027	W S W	2	81.3	90·1	76·3	+0·2	83	7	...	13·15	—0·92d
Colombo	29·945	— ·018	— ·020	S S W	6	82·5	86·5	77·5	...	75	9	...	55·73	—25·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Threatening weather. *c* Thunder and lightning at distance.
d Couds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *e* Thunder-storm. *f* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.
g Passing showers during the day. *h* Drizzling rain.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased during the past 24 hours all over the country except in Ceylon, where it has slightly decreased. The increase has been rapid in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, and locally at Surat, Bangalore, and Masulipatam ; brisk in Gujarat, and the Punjab and locally at Secunderabad and moderate everywhere else. The rapid rise of the barometer in the north and the moderate rise in the south has decreased the gradient somewhat, and readings are very high in southern India. Pressure is moderately below the average in Sind, and Punjab and Ceylon, but elsewhere it is above it. Calm is reported to-day from Bellary, Masulipatam, Cochin, Goa, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Jubulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Jacobabad and Delhi. On the west coast the wind directions have changed very irregularly, being north-north-east at Mangalore, north-east at Karwar and south-easterly and south south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Bombay respectively. The winds at Karachi, Rajkot, and Deesa are circulating cyclonically, and at Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Coimbatore there is also some tendency to cyclonic circulation. Winds are generally south-south-westerly to west-south-westerly in Ceylon, and the Madras Presidency and in Berar and the Central Provinces they are north-westerly. The wind force has been light to moderate everywhere during the past 24 hours, and this morning's observations show no indications of any increase. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the day on the Malabar Coast, Berar, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and locally at Jacobabad and Rajkot. Elsewhere, however, it is generally below it . The only large deficiency is at Surat, where the reading was 6° below the normal. The highest maxima are 104° at Jacobabad, 97° at Delhi, 96° at Rajkot, 95° at Allahabad and Deesa, and above 90° at ten other stations. The mean temperature of the day has increased in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast and decreased generally in Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and the Punjab ; elsewhere the changes are small and irregular. Humidity appears to have a general tendency to rise over the greater part of the country, and skies are cloudy almost everywhere. Heavy rain, amounting to 2·48", has fallen at Surat, and local showers are reported from Secunderabad, Goa, Bombay, Malegaon, Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Indore. Akola also reports having received 1·61 inches of rain during a thunderstorm that occurred there. The weather on the west coast and over Gujarat appears somewhat unsettled, but, as pressure is very high over the greater part of southern India, no rain, except local thunder showers, is likely to fall at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain Wm Arthur, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE s s Cutch, 201 tons, Captain J Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers. Two of the crew died on the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr Pile, a cabin passenger, and 771 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Aden via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Wolf, Col and Mrs Grant, Mr Ali bin Adoola, Mrs Ali bin Abdoola, Mrs Easdons and 2 children, and 57 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE extra P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hongkong—Mr P P Cama. For Singapore—Mr H M Rana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain W J Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, etc., with H M's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr B H Mory, and Mr Framjee Patel. From Singapore—Mr Hassin and servant. From Colombo—Major A. W. Hill. From Sydney—Mr W White, Lieut G R C Westroph, Mr and Mrs W D Kirkmann, Lieut C J Daffus, General Stedman, Mrs Lucas, Mr and Mrs Knox Wight, Mr W Young and Captain Keef. From Melbourne—Mr A Dispensis, Mr Wilson, Mr Healey, Mr D McCreedy (en route to London). From Albany—Mr Devon and Mr Khojibhoy Ahmed. From Melbourne—Mr T W Hugh Hughes (en route) to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	Wilson	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Ebro	1591	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor	862	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	Taiff	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lord Londondery	1565	Arthur	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Stella	1528	Partridge	M	C. Eduljee.
,, Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Landaura	2148	Clark	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Taif	939	Forbes	3	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Bormida	1499	de Negri	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Brindisi	3505	Street	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Baghdad	809	Whitehead	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	878	Bray	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Britannia	1991	Mitchell	10	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1685	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Cutch (s) Gwalior (s) Karagola (s) Labourdonnais (s)	Jourdain Nantes Gimblett Sibilet	Zanzibar, Sept 18. Yokohama, Sept 18. Kurrachee, Sept 29. Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Lord Londondery. Singapore (s) Brindisi (s)	Arthur Parodi Street	Antwerp. Aden and Genoa. China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Forbes, for Dunkirk.
,, Knight Errant, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Colaba, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Brunker, Captain, Bl, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Ramsden, Capt and Br-Major, Ms Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Keef, Capt, Bl, Scots Fuslrs, from leave, from Australia.
Daffus, Lieut, Bl, R A, on privilege leave, from Cawnpore.
Mitchell, Veterinary-Surgeor, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 1.

Westroph, Capt, Bo Comt, from leave, from Australia.
Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Middlessex Regiment, from privilege leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Doyle, Surgn, Ms, Med, on medical certificate, to Europe.
Daffus, Lieut, Bl, R A, on privilege leave, to Cawnpore.
Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

OCTOBER 2.

Ebden, Lieut-Col, Bo, 10th Bo L I, off leave, to Poona.
Brunker, Capt, Bl, R H A, from leave, to Meerut.
Tyndale Briscoe, Lieut, Ms, R H A, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Tyndale Briscoe, 2nd Lieut, 11th Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant. N. C. Officers and Members are requested to attend as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. Drills for cadets will be carried out as follows, viz :—

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays , at 4 p. m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.
St. Mary's College, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a. m.
Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p. m.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

4. The Brigadier-General Commanding the District has given orders that if any arms or accoutrements are found to be in bad order, they are to be at once removed from the custody of the Volunteers who may be in possession of them at the time.

5. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date :—No. 1741 Vol. W. H. Radenhurst and No. 2757 Vol. W. V. Hume, "A" Company.

6. Vol. M. F. Almyda, "B" Co., is granted two months' leave of absence from the 1st instant.

7. No. 2798 Vol. H. McMorran having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 2nd, 1889.

The Battery Committee will meet at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

2. There will be Carbine drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

3. The orders for Saturday next are hereby cancelled. There will be no parade that day.

4. Leave of absence for one year from 28th Sept. 1889 is granted to Gunner F. A. Spencer.

5. The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted honorary members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery :—Messrs. Thomas Lee and John Hammett.

6. The rules and prospectus of the Indian Rifle Association (late W. I. R. A.) for 1889 having been received can be seen at Head-Quarters. Matches to be fired off between 10th September and 31st December 1889.

By Order,
J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, consisting of two Bungalows and five Chawls, at Byculla, near the Racecourse.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hurnath Roopajee, Goma Jodajee, and Tulluckchand Hurnath, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Borah Abdool Tyeb Futtehally, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 10th May, 1887, the following landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land, settled under Act VI of 1851, together with the two bungalows and five chawls, standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay near the Racecourse, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 549 and new No. 11105, registered in the map of the Commissioner of Foras Land under No 230, and admeasuring 8,100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Municipal Ward Nos. 4198 to 4199 and 4201 to 4203, and Street Nos. 76,1,2,3,5,6, and 7, bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Muncherjee Cama, on the west by the B. B. and C. I Railway line, on the north by the Scoonderdas Mooljee Mills, and on the south by the property of Dorabli Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, grain and other sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—

1 box (contents unknown Munmar) invoice No. 91 of 9-3-89, consigned to A. M. Sangle.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 cases milk powder
1 case indiarubber tooth-combs
2 cases perfumery by the Royal Perfumery Company
2 „ flannel
1 case cotton colored tweed
2 bales colored woollen cloth
4 „ grey shirtings
2 „ grey mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE AND CO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known Price and Co., just landed per s. s. Huzara, consisting of honey, almond, rose, brown windsor, glycerine and curd soap, hair oil, lime and glycerine, Macassor oil, golden oil, bear's grease, marrow oil, Phillicombe pomade, limejuice cordial, fruit syrup, Chemical Food, worm bonbon, Balm of Columbia, violet and millefleur powder, plate powder, sarsaparilla, toilet vinegar, lavendar water, cologne water, florida water and assorted perfumes in gilt and cut fancy bottles such as rose, jasmine boquet, Kiss-me-quick, rondeletia, Verbena, Jockey Club, frangipanni, wood violet, heliotrope, Patcholy, Lilly of the Valley, new mown hay, stephanotis, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND WOOD FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kali Chokey, Chinchpoogly Road, near the Western India Mills—

A quantity of timber and wood for building purposes such as beams, posts, windows, scantling, new and old rafters, vunjees, talks and miscellaneous other things.

The above will be sold in small nots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo at 3 p.m —

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring 12,015 square yards, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 2, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The machinery advertised to be sold to-day at Bellasis Road, Byculla, is withdrawn from sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Market Lines, close to Jaffer Sulliman's dispensary, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, and sewing machine, garden plants, &c., the property of Lieut. T. W. BRUMBY.

The property is on view.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Aliban Abdoola—Nos. 288 and 289, 2 parcels of fine white pearls, weighing about 311 chows, No. 324, 1 parcel of fine white pearls, weighing about 576 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 3 p. m. Mess. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Peetamber Rajaram, and on account and at the risk of Sobhagchund Dolutchund (adjudicated insolvent) the undermentioned diamonds pearls, viz. :—

1 diamond ring 3¾ rutties, 2 diamonds 5 rutties, 1 diamond ring 13½ rutties, 1 diamond 8¾ rutties, 1 packet small diamonds 24 rutties, 1 packet small diamonds 18 rutties, 26 diamonds 69½ rutties, 9 diamonds 29 rutties, 24 diamonds 4⅞ rutties, 1 parcel pearls 28¾ tanks, and 61 pearls about 175 chows.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

Under instuctions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th inst, at 3 p.m, the effects of the late Mr. B. F. Farnham, consisting of iron bedstead with wire mattress, marble topped round side and wash-hand tables, hatstand, bookshelf, arm chairs, wardrobe, carved screen pictures, cases books, wearing apparel and sundries.

On TUESDAY, the 8th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instucted to sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Singer's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. GRAVESTON, Esq.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON PERFORATED PULLEYS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. J.L. GREAVES, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godown of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co., in Marine Cross Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 9th day of October, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned wrought-iron Shepherd's perforated pulleys, fitted with cone brushes—

pulleys	inch diameter	inch face
24	36	12
11	28	12
31	20	7
4	17	7
2	26	6
54	12	8
20	15	6
2	12	6
2	14	7
2	15	6

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE OPPOSITE THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Sha Dewraj Custoor and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Hajee Dada Hajee Rahimtoola (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February 1887—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in Island of Bombay outside the Fort facing the South side of Poona Street containing by admeasurement 606 and six-ninths square yards and bounded on the North by the Poona Street, on the South by the land belonging to the Port Trustees and leased to Rahimtoola Jaitha and others, on the East by the land belonging to the said Trustees and leased to the proprietor of the building used as the Victoria Hotel, and on the West by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of assessment under No.

For further particulars and convictions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

---

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Mukund Goojar Street, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Durga Moolla and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Tyeb Fatayally, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1887—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Mukund Goojar Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay. The said land is registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos 294 and 295, new No 7,587 and new survey No 4,590 containing by admeasurement 291 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality under ward No 7987, and street Nos 97 to 107, and formerly and now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants, and bounded on the east by a gully, and beyond that by the properties of Allibhoy Noorbhoy and others, on the west by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mogul Hajee Minajee, on the north by the said Mukund Goojar Street, and on the south by a mosque called Musjid Noor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 2, 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London.
Consultation Hours : 3 to 5 P. M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED."

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from Mr. John Macfarlane, Administrator of the estate of the late Soonabai Ookerjee, widow of Framjee Rustomjee Moola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the household furniture and effects of the said deceased, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, cupboards, bedsteads, cooking utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Thursday.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of a large quantity of toys of various kinds, accordions, walking sticks, ladies' companion, wall shades, Bohemian glassware, mirrors, India rubber toys, watch guards, flower vases, drawing slates, inkstands, pocket books, scent bottles, mechanical toys, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. handsome strong-built second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong mail phaeton, convertible into a wagonette.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive
1 chesnut Arab galloway, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Office—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and provisions, together with 336 new nickle silver, table spoons, and 417 tea spoons of unexceptionable quality, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 2, Queen's Road, Chowpaty, (opposite "Allbless Baug," the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in guilt frame, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a large size musical box, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of N. M. PATEL, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 54, Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of EDWARD WILKINS, Esq., Solicitor.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 2, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

Consols remained at Friday's quotation of 96⅞ in London yesterday and French Rentes in Paris at 85⅞. Bar Silver was unchanged in London at Saturday's reduced price of 42⅜ ; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £66⅞ and £69⅞, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 107½. About £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by ½ per cent., making it stand at 4 per cent., but that on short London Bills remained at 4½ per cent.

The Wheat market, according to Reuter, was steady, but we note an advance on Friday's quotations for Club No. 2 of 6d. per quarter to arrive via the Canal and 3d. by the Cape route, Hard Red being unchanged ; while No. 2 Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 2d. per cental cheaper. In Mincing Lane Linseed was quiet at a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive by either route, Bombay seed remaining at 44s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was flat with little doing, and Calcutta Brown had receded 6d. per quarter to arrive, Cawnpore Yellow being unchanged at 49s. Coffee was quiet but steady at 100s. per cwt., a price which shows a decline of 2s. and 3s. per quarter in Mid Plantation and Medium Mysore, respectively, on the last quotations wired.

The Liverpool Cotton market is reported by Reuter to have closed unsettled last evening with Surats and Arrivals quiet, Spot Mid. American having declined ⅛d., say to 6 9-16d. per lb., the total sales having reached only 4,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats, rates for these and American Arrivals being called unchanged. A press telegram, however, states that the Cotton Corner collapsed and a panic ensued, the rate for American Arrivals falling from 5·45d. to 5·21d., or ⅜d. per lb. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady at previous rates.

In New York the spot price fell ⅛ cent from Friday's price of 11⅛ cents (the last wired), while October Futures were 12 points lower, 10·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 51,000 bales, and the arrivals of the new crop since the season opened give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	51,000	32,000	47,000
Two days' do. ...	88,000	60,000	83,000
Since 1st Sept.	561,000	363,000	737,000

In our local market no further decline beyond that reported yesterday has taken place, and the tone has been steady. Considerable transactions in contracts for the new crop are reported, the principal lines having been in "Good" Bhownugger for April delivery at Rs. 204 and "Fully Good" at Rs. 215, in "Good" Barsee for March at Rs. 210, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 214, and "Good" for January at Rs. 213 ; in "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals for November delivery at Rs. 185 and Rs. 190 respectively, and "Good" for January at Rs. 175½ per candy. Of old stuff, a few hundred bales of Barsee changed hands at Rs. 200-4, and Compta ginned at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no increase to-day in the value of business passing in this market, but the feeling has been still firm, and previous quotations are maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has not been much enquiry either for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed* to-day, and transactions have again been upon a small scale ; but prices are unaltered all round, and the tone of the market keeps steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	471	bales.
Wheat	14,158	cwt.
Linseed	5,851	„
Rapeseed	2,637	„
Gingelly	560	„
Poppyseed	673	„
Ground Nuts	1,089	„
Castorseed	4,518	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, not much enquiry being felt for tonnage in any position, but rates are not quotably changed. It is reported that a steamer has been fixed to load at Kurrachee for picked ports at 23s. 9d. per ton in November.

EXCHANGE.—As was anticipated, with no quotations coming from Calcutta this market has been quiet as to business, but very steady all through the day. Merchants' Bills have come out to a fair extent at 1s. 4 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits to the middle of March, 1s. 4 17-32d. for April, and 1s 4½d. for May delivery. Bank Telegraphic has been offered freely at 1s. 4 11-32d. for November transfer onwards, but without finding buyers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 11-32	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·75.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with an improved feeling, and 98 13-16 was now established as the cash price for Four per cents., while for the next account there were buyers at 98 11-16. Before the close some further improvement took place, the final rate for Money having been 98 7-8. For 4½ per cents 102½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—We are able to report continued improvement in Cotton Spinning Scrip, and many Mill shares have further advanced, say from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 30 per share. In Press shares, Mofussil and Bombay Cotton are Rs. 2½ and Rs. 5 lower, respectively, at Rs. 462½ for the former and Rs. 137½ for the latter. Bank shares are unchanged. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading, second issue, are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 885 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 1.

The mail steamer s.s. Rome arrived here to-day from Aden.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unsettled. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera........................	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes..............	85⅞ex cou.
4 per cent. Rupee paper................	66⅞
4½ per cent. „	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.............	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct 1.—Pressure has increased rapidly in Northern India and moderately in Southern India. Pressure distribution hence has largely modified. Pressure is now approximately uniform and the gradients are small. Preassure generally is above the average, but the variations are small, except in Lower Burma, where it is an eighth of an inch above normal. Winds are everywhere light, and many stations report calm. Temperature is generally below normal and night temperature about four degrees below in the Punjab and Rajputana. There was moderate rain yesterday in Lower Burma and thunder showers in the Central Provinces and Berar. Rangoon reports three inches and Surat two. No rain over the greater prrt of the country and fine char weather now prevails generally.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREIG—October 1, at Pedder Road, George, son of the Rev. Thomas H. Greig, aged 2 years.—Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

POINGDESTRE—O'KEEFE—September 21, at Mhow, at the Roman Catholic Church, Alfred Poingdestre, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, younger son of Charles Thomas Poingdestre, of St Helier's, Jersey, to Eva Julia, second daughter of James William O'Keefe, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

PEMBERTON—September 25 at Mian Mir, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Lieutenant-Colonel Sholto E Pemberton, R A, Commanding Royal Artillery at that station, aged 49.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

THE very full telegram which we publish in another column portrays, in a very graphic manner, the sudden but not altogether unexpected collapse which has taken place in the Liverpool Cotton Corner. A few days ago it was reported to us that the actual stock-taking had resulted in a considerable deficiency as compared with previous estimates, and with this to aid them, the Bulls probably hoped to be able to carry over the settlement of forward contracts for 30th September delivery at a material advance in prices. The determined front shown, however, by consumers, aided as they have been by operative spinners, has evidently been more than they could face, and, as our correspondent shows, instead of a rise, a drop of a farthing a pound has been established in Mid.-Uplands. If the result of the collapse is as expected, an abandonment of the short-time movement in the Lancashire mills, the ruin which has fallen upon a certain number of the Bull operators will have been productive of ultimate good, as there can be no question that, for many years past, the cotton industry of England has had to undergo serious difficulties every autumn, owing to the artificial scarcity of the raw material created by the Liverpool speculators. Whether Bombay has suffered from this state of things is very questionable. Importers of piece-goods and yarns have certainly had their business very materially crippled, the market here in many descriptions of imported yarns having been perfectly at a stand-still for the past two or three months. On the other hand, the wide margin existing between English and local-made yarns has enabled our mill-owners here to get much better prices for their products than they might otherwise have done, and perhaps to the community generally what has been lost on one side has been gained on the other. A very broad feature, however, is displayed by these constantly recurring corners in Liverpool and the scarcity of the raw material at present existing in Bombay, namely, that the world's consumption of cotton is rapidly overtaking the supply ; and while it may be a question whether the production of the enormous number of spindles now existing is going into consumption as fast as it becomes available, there seems no manner of doubt that the growers of cotton in India, Egypt, and America need have no fear of getting a remunerative price for their crops for many years to come.

A SINGULARLY querulous and unreasonable complaint has appeared in the columns of a local contemporary. The writer, signing himself "Catholicus," begins by saying that he does not desire to provoke controversy over the freshly-closed grave of the lamented Archbishop, and then immediately proceeds to protest in very questionable taste against what he terms "the decision of the Governor in Council to refuse permission to have His Grace's remains interred in his Cathedral church." As every one knows His Excellency the Governor is at Simla, and could have had nothing whatever to do with the action, if action there was, of the Government in the matter. It appears that on Saturday the Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, applied to the Secretariat for permission for the interment of the remains of the Archbishop in the Cathedral. Seeing that there is a law prohibiting intramural interments the application was necessarily negatived. The action of the kindly and grief-stricken Vicar-General in making the application was under the circumstances natural and excusable. But compliance with the request was impossible, and would have been inexcusable, having regard not only to the illegality of such a course, but to the deplorable precedent which would have been thus established. When the lamented wife of the late Governor, Sir James Fergusson, succumbed to cholera at Parel House, it was the desire of the bereaved husband that her remains should be buried in St. Thomas's Cathedral. But he was overruled by his colleagues in the Government, and the interment took place in the Sewree Cemetery. "Catholicus" takes it upon himself to assert that the whole Catholic body keenly felt the refusal of the Government to afford an impossible permission in the present case. Our contemporary undertakes to vouch for its correspondent's representative character and states that his letter expresses the views of a large majority of the Catholic community. The majority of the community in question knew nothing whatever of the request made by the Vicar-General. It is absurd to assert that there has been a want of consideration "shown by Government to the wishes of the Catholic population of this Presidency." Neither the writer nor anyone else could have learned by September 30th, what were the wishes of the Catholic population of the Presidency on the subject. This disability has not prevented the writer from representing that the whole body felt cruelly outraged at the rejection of an appeal which they had not even preferred :—"Through an affected and absurd regard for the public health an indignity is offered to a very large section of the Christian community ; their respectful and earnest appeal (!) is curtly rejected, and their feelings of esteem and affection for their departed chief pastor are cruelly outraged." This is followed by a declaration that the community in question is profoundly stirred, and that it is aggrieved at an unmerited slight, seeing that "an Archbishop does not die every year," and that therefore there can be no valid objection on sanitary grounds to make an exception to established principles in regard to intramural interment. The writer expresses only his own individual views on the matter. The Government would have been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty had they accorded permission for an interment in a Cathedral which is crowded with a large congregation several times every week. It was the desire and hope of the deceased Archbishop to build a new Cathedral in a better situation, and to provide a part of the funds which would be required by selling the site of the present Cathedral. The lamented Archbishop would have regarded as the negation of the hopes he built on that project, the proposal that his remains should find their last resting place in a Cathedral which he desired to expropriate.

MR. J. G. SCOTT, the officiating Superintendent of the Shan States, writes the later history of the Shan States and Sawlapaw, whose career in Upper Burma during the past few years has been of exceptional interest. This is done in his annual administration report, which is not a mere compilation of facts and figures, but can lay claim to some literary originality. Mr. Scott tells us Sawlapaw was a stubborn man from his youth, and when he made the attack on Maukme in March last year he had grown old in the belief that his country was impregnable and his people in their hills invincible. Notwithstanding that he was cruelly undeceived by events, the defeat of his men and their summary expulsion from Maukme did not discompose him. He rode the high horse and nonchalantly opened negociations with the local Government for the proper working of the timber on which his income depended. Being ordered to evacuate, Maukme replied that he had no quarrel with the British, but with the Maukme Sawbwa, and in his punishment of that Chief desired no British interference. Knowing full well that no expedition could be sent against him in the rainy season, he "gratified his ruffled pride and opened correspondence on a good lofty platform," hoping to find out what the British intentions were, and beyond this sent a party to loot and burn the post of Kyaukhnyat in Lower Burma. The expedition, whose object was to exact from him an indemnity and apology, marched against him in December. Five hundred of his men were met with in the open on January 2 this year, and by way of applying "moral suasion" to their Chief, about a hundred and fifty of his men were killed, our own loss being five, including a native officer who was thrown from his horse and broke his neck. Sharp skirmishing followed, Sawlon, the capital, was found to be deserted, and "the overthrow of Sawlapaw was as rapid as it was complete." With the capture of Sawlon all hostilities ceased, for Sawlapaw fled into the jungle, bitterly disappointing his subjects and followers, who naturally expected him to make a grand, final stand by the Upper Haw, the Royal Palace, which was the residence of his great ancestor, Pa Paw. All the effects he could load on two camels he carried away with him, leaving Haw, which tradition described as a capital place to sack, to the tender mercies of his disaffected subjects, who had reduced its coffers to emptiness before the troops arrived. Fearless of the invaders, the people returned, but no tidings could be gained of their Chief. As a matter of fact, small outpost parties had several times been within a mile of him, and his capture might have been effected but for the incapacity of the interpreters. As Sawlapaw refused to come in, he was superseded ; Sawlawi being enthroned in his stead on signing a document declaring himself to be a subject of the Queen and promising to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000. In addition to this a bond was exacted for the payment of two lakhs of rupees and five hundred muskets and a further sum of one lakh to cover the cost of the expedition. As security for this all the timber of the Sawlawi and his sureties was hypothecated. Under the rule of Sawlawi it is anticipated a prosperous era for Karenni has been entered upon. The new ruler is a grand-nephew of Sawlapaw and a man of some thirty-eight years of age. His father was heir-designate, but it appears that he failed to go down to Mandalay in King Theebaw's time, and Sawlawi, who went in his place, was formally proclaimed Kyemmong by the Burmans, his father dying shortly afterwards. The choice seems to be generally approved. The Shan Chiefs in Mandalay believe him more capable to administer Eastern Karenni than his predecessor, and Mr. Scott says "Sawlapaw, by nature and habits, seems to have been intended for a mere farmer, and hated anything that diverted his attention from the cattle-pen or the plough-shaft." He further says that Sawlapaw was "as stubborn as farmers generally are," and gladly allowed Sawlawi to manage internal affairs. The whole story winds up with "All's well that ends well." The new Chief is no novice ; Sawlapaw is glad to live a life of less responsibility and greater freedom, and the Karennis find that under his rule trade is flourishing and greater tranquillity prevails. The only danger the local Government apprehends is that in his enthusiasm for the introduction of law and order he may irritate the still very imperfectly civilized Karennis, who constitute the bulk of his population.

WITH reference to our account of the Rajah and the dacoit, which our readers will find in another column, it may be noted that the story, so to say, has a double foundation of fact. In a Native State not a thousand miles from Bombay a notorious dacoit did give himself up not a short time ago, trusting, we are told, to the guarantee of the Chief of the State that his life should be spared. He was, we believe, tried by a political officer of the British Government, and the question was mooted whether it was not necessary to condemn the man to death, several murders having taken place in the dacoities. But when it was found that the Rajah had obtained possession of the dacoit's person by a solemn pledge to respect his life, it was at once declared to be abhorrent to good faith and justice that the pledge should be broken. So the prisoner was transported for life. The other foundation for the story is too patent to need explanation.

THE Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay has received a telegram announcing the death of Prince D. Augusto, younger brother of His Majesty the King of Portugal. The sad event took place on Saturday last. Prince D. Augusto had had indifferent health for some time, but no fears of a fatal termination were entertained. During the administration of the Viscount of St. Januario as Governor-General of Goa, it will be remembered, a mutiny broke out among the European troops, who threatened to overthrow the Government. The Portuguese Government sent out Prince D. Augusto to Goa, placing at his disposal the gunboat Stephania. Prince D. Augusto remained for about a month in Goa, meeting with loyal demonstrations wherever he went. His amiable nature and sympathetic condescension had won for him the highest admiration from everyone who came in contact with him and disaffection disappeared. His Royal Highness took special pleasure in mixing in native society, and left behind him many sincere friends who will bemoan his untimely fate.

OUR London correspondent writes :—"So far as I can learn, nothing has yet been decided as to who shall succeed Lord Reay when the time comes for His Excellency to retire ; but I am told on good authority that if the appointment should be offered to Lord Harris it will not be refused. Of all the men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the post, those who know them give the palm to the present Under-Secretary for the War Department. You certainly might go further and fare worse. Should Lord Harris be your new Governor, India will have—not, I fancy, for the first time—three ex-Under-Secretaries as rulers. The Marquis of Lansdowne, it will be remembered, before becoming Under-Secretary of State for India, filled the office that Lord Harris now holds. Lord Connemara, as everybody knows, twice occupied the position of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The London correspondent of a leading Scotch paper says he is "told that the report that Lord Coventry is to succeed Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay is inaccurate."

IT would appear there has been some looseness in the management of the financial department of a battery of Artillery in Bombay. Until thorough inquiry is made into the matter, it would be unfair and premature to mention names. It will, no doubt, come as a great relief to all in Bombay, civil and military alike, if the questions which arise are satisfactorily answered.

AT a general meeting of the shareholders of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, held on Monday a dividend of nine per cent. per annum was declared.

THE following telegram from the Port Officer, Akyab, is published for general information, with reference to Government notification No. 86, dated 28th August last :—"Faquir Buoy replaced in position."

THE following Surgeons in the Madras Army have been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the 1st inst., having completed twelve years' service :—Surgeon C. H. Bennett, 20th M. N. I., Surgeon W. H. Thornhill, 27th M. N. I., and Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 11th M. N. I. The last named gentleman is the son of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, of Bombay, at one time on the literary staff of the *Gazette*, and now a Municipal pensioner.

ASSISTANT SURGEON RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE KAPADIA has been promoted to be Assistant Surgeon of the second grade, and has been appointed to be in medical charge of the Kumpta Dispensary.

MR. MANCHERSHAH N. R. RANINA, who has been practising as a pleader at Mhow, has been appointed a judge at Bhownugger.

BY last mail, we are glad to learn from Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the Honorary Secretary in India of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, that there are four prize holders in the recent drawing for prizes. They are as follows :—Mr. George Cotton and Mr. Harry John. Volumes containing two Sets of First Proof of Illustrations of the Scenery of the River Tweed, by George Reid, R. S. A., £5 5s. each. Mrs. M. C. Maconachi, "Leading," by Hector Chalmers, £27, and Mr. C. Deas, "An Encampment in Morocco," by G. D. Armour, £10 10s. From the foregoing it will be seen that about fifty pounds have been gained last year by Bombay subscribers. The presentation work for subscribers (along with above prizes), the Honorary Secretary expects to receive in November for distribution to the various subscribers in India.

COLONEL GRAHAM, lately commanding the Sikkim Field Force, has just sent in a despatch to Army Head-Quarters, in which the whole of the operations are passed in review from the first advance upon Lingtu to the withdrawal of the troops a few weeks ago. This, coupled with the despatches already published, will provide a complete record of the expedition, so far as the troops were concerned : the political part of the story may, perhaps, hereafter be told in a blue-book, and perhaps we may have a quaint narrative given in some Chinese official despatch. The latter would be interesting, especially if the Amban were allowed to explain his tortuous policy at Gnatong.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a long letter to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department regarding the projects for an alternative line of railway between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces. The following is the final paragraph of the letter :—"In conclusion the committee would summarise their views as follows :—(1) That the Grand Chord line has superior recommendations to the other projects before them ; (2) that this line should have independent access to Calcutta ; (3) that the line should be constructed by private enterprise : and (4) that the Oudh and Rohilkhand system should be managed by the management of the Grand Chord line rather than remain under official control."

THE outbreak of cholera at Mian Mir has not been a severe one so far as numbers are concerned, there having been only 15 cases reported up to the 26th instant, but the type of disease is of the worst kind. Only one of those attacked has recovered, the percentage of deaths being thus most unusually high. We are sorry to hear that fever is very prevalent in the cantonment both among British and Native troops. This is now an annual occurrence, remarks a local contemporary, and one is tempted to ask whether it would not be [illegible] economy to reduce the garrison than to let [illegible] of men fill the hospital from June to [illegible] There is nothing new in such a [illegible] the military authorities seem loth to [illegible] a station upon which so much money [illegible] spent in the past. No worse site could [illegible] chosen than that selected at Mian Mir, [illegible] cantonment has now obtained unenviable [illegible] for its unhealthiness.

THE *World* hears from Copenhagen that [illegible] have been some very stormy scenes at [illegible] since the arrival of the Czar, who has been [illegible]ed furious by the projected betrothal of Pr[illegible] Christian of Denmark, eldest son of the [illegible] Prince, to Princess Margaret of Prussia, [illegible] sister of the Emperor William. No marriage [illegible] possibly be more obnoxious to the Russian [illegible] as it will absolutely preclude all hope of [illegible] taking part against Germany in the case of [illegible] and the Czar has always been accus[illegible]gard Denmark as a portion of his own dom[illegible] It is decidedly a political match, and a great triumph for the Emperor William ; for even if it does not come off, he will have caused a considerable coolness between the Courts of Copenhagen and St. Petersburg. Prince Christian, who was born in September, 1870, will be very rich, as he is to inherit the vast fortune which came to his mother, the Crown Princess of Denmark, from her parents, King Charles of Sweden and Princess Louise of the Netherlands.

THE non-assumption of his new office as Viceroy of Ireland by the Earl of Zetland is, says the *Daily Telegraph*, accounted for by an unfortunate error which, it appears, crept into the official document notifying his appointment. He was to have been sworn in the day following Lord Londonderry's departure, but it was discovered that a mistake of a month has been made in the date of his appointment, and consequently the ceremony will not take place until the beginning of October. Lord Zetland will make his State entry into Dublin on Dec. 1.

IT is no secret, according to Mr. Labouchere's paper, that the German section of the Royal Family greatly disapproved of the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, and the event was entirely ignored by the bride's relatives abroad. The Queen has been particularly annoyed by the attitude which the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has thought fit to assume, and Her Majesty's wrath has been excited by a report which has reached her from Germany that the Duke of Edinburgh has been exerting himself to fan the flames of his uncle's indignation. The Duke has therefore been summoned to Balmoral by an imperative command, in order that he may explain how he has come to forget himself so strangely as to presume to censure a marriage with which the Queen herself is perfectly satisfied, and, whatever his private sentiments may be, he will have at least to appear reconciled to the new connection before he rejoins the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at Rheinhardsbrunn, where there will shortly be another large party for deer-shooting.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

COLLAPSE OF THE COTTON RING.

PANIC ON THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

As was anticipated, the cotton corner collapsed yesterday and a panic ensued.

The Bulls scrambled to sell, but finding the chief operators unwilling to check the falling market, they were compelled to let prices fall from 5·45d. to 5·21d.

During the day it transpired that Messrs. Stenstrands held much less than was supposed, preferring moderate profit to forcing the short-time movement.

The collapse has cost Messrs. Stenstrands £60,000 Several Bulls have been ruined.

It is expected that the short-time movement in the Lancashire mills will now be abandoned.

MR. GLADSTONE INDISPOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Gladstone, whilst felling a tree, caught a severe cold, in consequence of which he is now confined to his room.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE VESSELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The British Government intend shortly to add five vessels to the Briiish Mediterranean Squadron.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The wildest excitement took place yesterdoy in the Liverpsol Cotton Market, whon September futures fell thirty points. The owners of two-thirds of the spindles who use American Cotton have declined to join the movement for closing the Mills.

BLOCKADE OF THE ZANIBAR COAST.

The blockade of the Zanzibar Coast has been raised.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW POWDER.

At a meeting of the Elswick Manufacturing Company held yesterday, Sir William Armstrong announced that he had lately tried with much success the new powder named cordite, which is absolutely smokeless and damp proof.

A TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ROME, Sept. 30.

A frightful railway accident occurred in the Arians Tunnel, near Naples, owing to some mistake in signalling. The two express trains met n the tunnel and twenty carriages were smashed to pieces. Many lives were lost, but the number is as yet uncertain.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The Tribunal of Seine has condemned the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris and have ordered them to pay eighteen million francs to the liquidators

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Lord Connemara returned to Calcutta this forenoon *en route* to Simla. His Excellency was met at Sealdah by the Commissioner, Presidency Division, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Captain Davis, Brigade Staff. His Lordship stays for the day as the guest of the Honourable C. Moore, and will leave Calcutta to-night.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

At a public meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha, Rao Bahadur Ranchorelal presiding, resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that the India and Home Governments be informed that the dismissal of the mamlatdars in the Crawford case had produced public dissatisfaction, and that it being necessary for good government that, if necessary, exceptional legislation should be undertaken to enable the Bombay Government to fulfil their promises, but that if the guarantee so often solemnly repeated be violated, [illegible] would araise in the good government [illegible] bad example would be set to native administrations. Rao Bahadur Bechardas emphatically stated that traders kept the word plighted by their agents even when inconvenient and the British Government would lose credit by a violation of Her Imperial Majesty's representative's promises.

MEETING AT BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Sept. 30.

A public meeting of all classes was held in the Native General Library under the presidency of Dr. [illegible], vice president, Belgaum Municipality, and Chairman of the District Association. Great enthusiasm prevailed and resolutions were passed requesting Government to uphold the entire guarantee, expressing indignation at the threatened breach of faith, and thanking the Bombay Government for its moral courage in the Crawford case. Accordingly a telegram to that effect was sent to the Secretary to the Government of India.

MEETING AT KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR CITY, Oct. 1.

A crowded meeting, presided over by Shrimant Madhavrao Moreshawar *alias* Balasaheb Pant Amabya, Chief of Bavada, and attended by the Devan, the members of Council, and the leading gentlemen, official and non-official, of Kolhapur, was held yesterday evening to express native public opinion on the Indemnity Bill. Four resolutions were carried—1, Thanking the Indian Government for the concession to native opinion in publishing the Bill and inviting opinion thereon; 2, for expressing a desire to uphold the guarantee; 3, deprecating partial breaking of the same; and 4, praying for justice to the guaranteed witnesses; thus preserving unsullied the reputation of the British nation under Lord Reay, whose Government was praised for sincerity of purpose and integrity.

MEETING AT AHMEDNUGGER.

AHMEDNUGGER, Sept. 30.

A crowded public meeting here, Rao Bahadur Narayen Raojee, pensioned Sub-Judge presiding, unanimously resolved to submit a prayer to H. E. the Viceroy that the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill should legalize the Bombay Government's guarantee in its entirety.

THE RAJAH AND THE DACOIT.

We have received information, at present not sufficiently authenticated to enable us to go into all particulars with names and dates, &c., but enough to justify us in putting before our readers the outlines of a matter which is said to be exercising the minds of the political autherities a good deal. It will be remembered that some time ago the news was published of the capture of a notorious dacoit, who had long led a band of robbers and become the terror of the country side. The outlaws, for such were the robbers and their chief, were most bold in their attacks upon unprotected villages. Apparently they were never guilty of wanton murder, and avoided bloodshed wherever they possibly could do so. Indeed, the second-in-command of the dacoits, it is said, has on several occasions gone out of his way to deprive himself and his band of loot, when he found that in securing the same there was a likelihood of slaughter. Still it must be admitted that more than once in the sudden forays of the dacoits blood has been shed, and life taken, and for that there is no word but the ugly one murder. Quite apart, however, from this circumstance, it has long been evident that for the general security of property it was absolutely necessary to capture the leaders and to disperse the band. This has at length been done. The chief leader of the dacoits was caught while attempting to escape in disguise from the place where he had been run to earth. As he had been the leader of the band the British Government, in the exercise of its sovereign right as Paramount Power, claimed to dispose of his case, and the Rajah, whose subject the leader was, and in whose territories the dacoities had been committed and the leader had been captured, was forced to submit. The British Government named a strong commission to try the man, but unfortunately the members were totally ignorant of the habits and customs of the wild and ignorant ryots in the Rajah's territories. The result was what might easily have been expected. The commissioners held that the panic-stricken terrified villagers by not making the slightest resistance, when the armed band of robbers came to their villages, and by at once in their fright pointing out where all their valuables were buried and concealed, had practically made themselves *participes criminis*. As such they were "accomplices," and therefore, of course, liars and not to be believed. Thus the case against the leader of the dacoits broke down, and he was triumphantly acquitted. The commissioners admitted that undoubtedly he had been out "on the loose" for a long time; it was also clear that he had most intimate relations with the dacoits, and that though he and his family were in the most embarrassed circumstances, still he, when he visited his native village, and all his relatives lived in ostentatious luxury. It was, therefore, not a very far-fetched conclusion to draw that this man did take part in the dacoities, especially as the witnesses, one and all, swore that he was the leader of the band, and admittedly there was no special enmity between the villagers and this man, and no reason, therefore, on that ground why their testimony should not be believed. On the other hand, the commissioners held that, looking at the high position which the man enjoyed (he was one of the headmen of the village), there must be a wide gulf between the most reckless behaviour and actually joining the dacoits. They refused to hold that there was any cumulative force in the evidence which poured in from all parts of the country, but taking each case separately, they found on each: "We are of opinion that A. B. C. is not guilty of this charge." There was some slight talk at the time of not going behind the verdict of such a strong commission; but the general opinion soon made itself felt, and it is now universally admitted that the protracted proceedings before the commissioners really resulted in a scandalous failure of justice. However, there was one consolation to the public mind. The Rajah and the British Government were agreed that something must be done to mark their sense of the man's conduct, and accordingly he was deprived of his turn of service in his hereditary watan (that of patel). But that is in reality hardly any punishment at all. It so happens that in the ordinary course of things he had almost completed his turn of service, and as he is an oldish man his turn would not have come again. He is quite contented, and has joined an energetic kunbi in an agricultural company; and, no doubt, before he ends his days he will work his way to the front again, become a member of the Local Self-Government Board, and a delegate of the Indian National Congress.

So much for the leader of the dacoits. The case of his lieutenant or second-in-command is still more serious. He did not try to escape in ridiculous disguise. Indeed, it is now very clear that if he had remained quiet, nothing really would have been known against him. But he was persuaded by a solemn guarantee given by his Rajah to come forward and tell unreservedly all that he knew about the operations of the band of dacoits. He accepted the guarantee, gave himself up, and told the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The commissioners may or may not have believed him: it is admitted that they displayed an extraordinary prejudice against all the witnesses. The Rajah and the British Government believe him, and there can be no question that he has completely earned the guarantee which pledged the Rajah to indemnify the man against any injury of whatsoever description. And now comes the extraordinary part of the story. One of the Darbari Nyayadishes, ferreting about in the Daftarkhana, discovered an order of the Darbari Council, said to be about 150 years old, in which it was laid down that any person joining a band of dacoits must be executed, notwithstanding any plea that may be raised on his behalf. The Rajah, therefore, proposes to execute D. E. F., the late second-in-command of the band of dacoits. Naturally a storm of indignation has been raised at the infinite disgrace which will attend such an act. The British Government is furious at the most wicked breach of faith which is contemplated, but the Rajah replies that it is the lesser of two evils. There is good ground for suspecting that the real motive for the Rajah's action is that there is in his State a powerful party which is fond of relying on old, fusty, worn-out precedents, and as the members of this party can sometimes make themselves unpleasant in State affairs, he has determined to conciliate them by taking this action, and is deaf to all arguments. It has been pointed out to him that it is very doubtful whether the old Darbari order was ever meant to apply to such a case as the present, that if it does actually apply in the letter it certainly does not in the spirit, and will be far more honoured in the breach than in the observance thereof, that the same power (the Darbar Council) which passed the order in question can revoke the same. To this the Rajah simply replies that, though, no doubt, as a matter of principle, the guarantee in all its terms was perfectly justifiable, and there was no doubt at the time of its legality, still, as by the old order D. E. F. is incapable of living, nothing remains now but to execute him. And (this is hardly credible, but our informant assures us that it is perfectly true) the Rajah relies on the fact that the guarantee was two-fold, viz., indemnity against prosecution and against all other injury. The Rajah agrees to carry out the first part of the guarantee, and a Darbari order has been passed indemnifying against any prosecution.

But the second part of the guarantee is a different matter, and the Rajah slyly points to the fact that he is going to execute D. E. F. without prosecuting him. The wretched man, in short, is condemned without a trial, and that fact is relied upon as justification for such wicked procedure. The friends of the poor man point to the notorious fact that D. E. F. was simply a tool in the hands of A. B. C., the leader of the dacoits, who has been triumphantly acquitted. To this the Rajah replies that the commissioners who tried A. B. C. expressed their opinion that D. E. F. voluntarily joined the dacoits and not under pressure. To this it is rejoined that the commissioners admittedly failed to appreciate the evidence before them, that D. E. F. was not cross-examined as to his voluntarily joining or being forced to join the dacoits, that the question of his voluntariness or otherwise was not in issue before the commissioners, that the expression of their opinion was a mere *obiter dictum*, and that it would be iniquitous to execute him in face of the solemn guarantee on the supposed ground that he had voluntarily joined the dacoits. Besides, it has been pointed out that the fusty old order, under which D. E. F. is to be executed, allows of no distinction between those who voluntarily join a band of dacoits, and those who are forced to do so. It is admitted by the Rajah that if D. E. F. were allowed an opportunity of showing that he was the victim of an organized system, which left him no option but to join the dacoits rather than see his ancestral home brought to ruin, then he (the Rajah) would be willing to pass an order indemnifying D. E. F. against all the pains and penalties of the antiquated order ferreted out by the Nyayadish. But he will not give the poor man a chance of defending himself, and is deaf to all entreaties.

The British Government has addressed a most earnest appeal to the Rajah, pointing out that by all the rules of common Justice and Equity he is at the least bound to put D. E. F. back into the position in which he was before he was persuaded into giving himself up by the solemn guarantee. Let him go back to his place of hiding where he was concealed and give him a fair start: if after that the Rajah's officers can catch him, well and good. Then let him be fairly tried by a competent tribunal, and if condemned he can be executed. But his previous admissions will not be legal evidence against him, and thus there will be no outcry about a deliberate breach of faith. Surely there is a power stronger even than the British Government in India. If the Viceroy or the Secretary of State cannot make the Rajah listen to the appeal let the matter be carefully explained to the public in England and in the end justice must be done. *Ruat cœlum fiat justitia.*

There is one more thing to be noticed. In most tragedies there is a comical element. In the present case the comedy is not absent. The Nyayadish, who devotes most of the time, which ought to be given to the work of his court, in searching for antiquated worn-out precedents is a guileless man, quite innocent of the ways of the wily ones. Everyone else in the State has seen for a long time that the man who is really pulling the strings against the unfortunate D. E. F. is an unscrupulous, intriguing, dismissed official, who is a bird of the same feather with A. B. C., the leader of the dacoits. In fact it is notorious that this man, X., was one of the largest receivers of the stolen property obtained by the dacoits. Naturally he was incensed with D. E. F. giving himself up, and trusting to the Rajah's guarantee, and giving evidence against A. B. C., in fact, breaking up the gang. X. did his utmost to prevent this happening. One of his schemes was to put forward Z., a helpless semi-imbecile, to make a petition to the Fouzdar, begging that D. E. F. should be himself prosecuted and lodged in jail before he could give evidence against A. B. C. The Fouzdar saw the manœuvre and refused to have anything to do with the matter. The Nyayadish saw a report of this in the newspaper (with this very object X. had taken care to have the matter prominently noticed in the paper), and at once called for the Fouzdar's proceedings. Eventually, after some months' delay, the sword of Damocles all the while hanging over the unfortunate D. E. F., the Nyayadish delivered a most lengthy and elaborate judgment, showing that everybody, from the Rajah downwards, had acted illegally, but that under the circumstances nothing further need be done. The best of the joke is that the State is a Musalman one, governed by the Mahomedan law, and yet the Nyayadish will persist in referring everything back to the Institutes of Manu, which he seems to regard in the same light as an Englishman would Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When people begin giving off leather-headed opinions, both in society and in the press, the disease is catching. This, then, must be my excuse for inflicting you with further "views" on the Lord Reay-cum-Crawford-cum-Mamlatdar difficulty.

Jardine, J., says that in the case of any Judge obtaining his seat on the bench by bribery, the Act of Parliament requires that the bench be tilted up and the delinquent slid off. Lord Cross concurs and directs the "sliding" of eight unfortunates. The doomed eight are convicted on their own confessions. They said distinctly "Crawford tempted me and I did bribe." The Commission, however, that tried Mr. Crawford said, "No, not at all. Mr. Crawford never tempted you. Neither did he receive any bribes from you." The Commission did not believe the mamlatdars' tale of bribery and corruption, and acquitted Mr. Crawford of personal bribery. Proceeding now on the maxim that "*falsus in unius, falsus in omnibus*," the mamlatdars who lied when they said that Mr. Crawford received bribes from them lied equally when they said they gave him bribes to secure office. But, as the only testimony against the mamlatdars is their own statements, and those statements have been declared by the Commission to be untrustworthy, the mamlatdars, like Mr. Crawford, must be considered "not guilty." Q. E. D. Why, then, the Indemnity Bill? And why this superfluous gnashing of teeth over the shortcomings of the Bombay Government, and waste of energy over the virtue of Jardine, J.? Echo answers,

Sept. 30. "WHY?"

GOVERNMENT ORDERS—HOW THEY ARE BROKEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You people breathing a freer atmosphere can have no idea as to the amount of worry and vexation to which Native Chiefs and Talukdars are subjected in the matter of supplying carriages and pair to European officers, their friends, and acquaintances when travelling in the interior. The dâking of officers from stage to stage is not a new nuisance. It is an old complaint, and the Bombay Government is fully cognizant of it; for it has off and on issued resolutions strictly prohibiting its officers to use carriages and horses belonging to Native Chiefs. But, alas! these solemn orders are more honoured in the breach than the observance. If the Government doubts this assertion let it call upon its officers to submit a statement showing the number of times they have asked and are asking for loans of horses and conveyances from the several darbars, cavalierly disregarding the oft-repeated interdict of superior authority. Perhaps you will say that the remedy lies with the Darbars themselves. But no; their position is awkward. Any hesitation on their part to comply with a saheb's requests often proves detrimental to their vital interests. Even a polite refusal sometimes costs them dearly. The "carpet" incident, though some years old, is still unforgotten. It is a pretty story, well known all over the province. One night, as the story goes, a high political functionary sent a man to a darbar (who should be nameless) for the loan of a large carpet required for a dance. The darbar replied with regret that the hour being inconvenient, the carpet could only be sent in the morning. This insolent reply, for so it was considered to be, was enough to provoke the anger of the gallant officer. The refusal rankled deep in his heart. It so happened that a few days afterwards a boundary question, in which the darbar was a party, came on for settlement before the self-same officer. He called the darbar vakeel in his presence, and showing the disputed position in the map, said: "Look here, this ought to be the correct boundary," and added with some emphasis; "but the darbar must lose so much for the *carpet*;" and then, suiting his action to his words, he drew a strong black line, which meant a permanent loss of several acres! The decision was unappealable, and so the matter ended there. Under such circumstances, it behoves the paternal Government to once more come to the Talukdars' rescue and see that as regards conveyances its officers, high and low, do not venture to trifle with its

STANDING ORDERS.

Umra Khan of Jandol has written to Malik Fam Jan that if he will surrender the fort of Bargoli and pay one-tenth of his revenue as tribute, he, Umra Khan, will have no further hostilities with him. The Mullas took the letter to Fam Jan, but he refused the terms, saying that so long as he or any man of his family is alive it is impossible that he should hand over the fort. He was, however, willing to pay the tribute as required. Umra Khan has not accepted the offer. The Khan of Lalpura is still in the Michni district, trying to collect the fines imposed upon the tribes during the last three years. Some of the Mohmands have paid and some have not.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Polo Tournament commences this afternoon on the Esplanade, when the first ties will be played off between the Poona Gymkhana and the regimental team entered by the 7th Hussars. It was at first intended to have played yesterday, but that was when there were two ties to play off between four teams, viz., the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, the Poona, the 7th Hussars, and Bombay. The 5th Lancers had to scratch, as we stated at the time; the ties were drawn again, and to-day was fixed as the first day of the tournament, which will close on Saturday, to-day's victors playing our local representatives. This will be the eighth tournament since its establishment as an annual event, the cup, given by the Bombay Gymkhana, being won for the first time in 1882 by the crack team of the Central India Horse. Only once since 1882 has Bombay managed to win its own cup, and that was in 1885, when Arthur Barton (playing again this year), Gray, and Savile, contesting in three ties, won a hard-fought game with the Hyderabad Cavalry regimental team. It was a capital exhibition of good all round play, but Bombay has not since been able to repeat that performance. Poona won the cup the two following years, 1886-1887, but last year lost it to the Paigah team, or, as it is better known, the Vikar-ul-Umra's team. The contest was indeed a keen one, both teams being well mounted, the native especially. This year, though that crack Cavalry Corps, the 7th Hussars, have entered, the Poona Gymkhana should stand a good chance of being in at the end of it. This is saying a very great deal for Captain Phayre's team, considering the reputation our visiters from Secunderabad have. But the main advantage lies in favour of the Poona men in this, they have the better mounts. The Cavalry men are voted for their sure hard hitting, but again the four from Poona are quite a match for them, and apart from conjecturing who will be the winners this evening, the contest will be sure to prove a tough fight with plenty of hard riding, hard hitting, and capital all round play.

The following are the names of the players:

Poona Gymkhana. Blue.	7th Hussars. Blue and Yellow.
Capt. Phayre (capt.), back.	Capt. Lawley (capt.)
Capt. Hauwell, No. 3.	G. A. Carew, Esq.
H. De Lisle, Esq., No. 2.	D. Haig, Esq.
G. Collis, Esq., No. 1.	T. R. Crawley, Esq.
W. B. Hickie, Esq., 5th m.	Major Hunt.

Umpires—G. Craigie, Esq., and G. Remington, Esq. Time-keeper—T. B. Ker, Esq.

Play will commence punctually at 4-30.

A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Yesterday Manakjee Eduljee Vakharna, an inspector in the building department of the Bombay Municipality, was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with doing a rash and negligent act on the 2nd September by not reporting to his superior the unsafe condition of a house in Hanoman Lane, by which an old man, named Coosaba Luximon, met his death. It appears that the deceased was walking along the street with a bucket in his hand on the day in question, when the bucket struck a beam supporting a cross beam, which fell on him, and killed him.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Crawford defended the prisoner.

The Magistrate remarked that under the Coroner's Act only the High Court or a Court of Sessions could try the case.

Mr. Little contended that the Magistrate's Court could have a preliminary enquiry and send up the depositions to the High Court, and that it had jurisdiction, inasmuch as the man had been admitted to bail by that Court. He had some knowledge of the procedure in English police courts, and he knew that they had jurisdiction in such cases.

The Magistrate said that whatever the procedure was in England, he had the law before him as it was to be administered in this country, and he did not think he could try the accused.

Mr. Little said that he did not think the court was robbed of its power to make a preliminaray enquiry in the case. He did not recollect any case in which the High Court had tried any case solely on the Coroner's enquiry.

The Magistrate said that with the Act before him he could not interfere.

Mr. Little then asked his Worship to merely discharge the accused from that court.

The Magistrate said he could not convict or acquit the man of [illegible] in any way in the case.

Mr. Crawford said that while fully agreeing that there would be that difficulty if the local law did prescribe that procedure, he would submit that it did not do so. So they were driven to the Criminal Procedure Code. His worship would see that there was no procedure whatever laid down by the Coroner's Act, and it did not even say that he was to be committed to the Sessions Court. There was no doubt the Criminal Sessions was referred to as it was dated 1871, which was before the Magistrate's court was empowered to try the case finally. Section 5 of the Civil Procedure Code would empower the Magistrate to hold an enquiry, which would not affect the local law in any way.

The Magistrate said that it would, as the Coroner had already given his opinion as to the guilt of the party. He said he should like very much to get the opinion of the High Court.

The Magistrate accordingly cancelled the recognizances under which the accused was bound to appear before him.

BOMBAY UNIVERSIY EXAMINATION'S.

The result of the First Examination in Medicine has been declared. Out of seventy-four candidates, the undermentioned forty-one have passed:—

First Class.

Bryson, Reginald; DaCunha, Emmeline; Dunn, Annie M.; Gadre, Lakshman Dajiba; Row, Narayan; and Row, Raghavendra.

Pass.

Anklesaria, Bamanji Navroji; Batlivala, Shavakshashah Sorabji; Chubb, Nasarvanji Edalji; Dastur, Darashah Mancharji; DeMello, Romao Mariano; DeSouza, DoBozario George; Desai, Chandulal Lakshmilal; Dharkar, Martand Shivrao; Divatia, Parmodrai Ishvarrai; Fernandes, Cajetan; Gazdar, Dady R. D.; Ghadialli, Bapuji Pestanji; Horse-dealer, Bezanji Navroji; Kabraji, Shiavaksh Kaikhosru; Kalro, Chainomal Dandumal; Karandikar, Krishnarao Madhav; Kolatkar, Datto Krishna; Korde, Malhar Narayan; Kunte, Damodar Keshav; Lalvani, Jivatram Alimchand; Lam, Navroji Barjorji; Lele, Sadashiv Venkatesh; Mulleu, Mary; Merkute, Jagannath Ramchandra; Nariman Ratanshah Temulji; Paymaster, Ardesar Sorabshah; Pinto, Narcissus; Popat, Kharshedji Pestanji; Rege, Vishram Narayan; Saher, Dadabhai Navroji: Treasuryvala, Edalj'i Jamshedji; Ukidve, Ganesh Dinkar; Vaidya, Moreshvar Rajaram; Vakil, Jal S. B.; and Vakil, Merbai Ardesir.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The closing meeting of the season will be held on the Maidan on Wednesday next at 4 p.m. Money has been subscribed, and prizes will be given under the following heads:—

Stewards.

Col. Merriman, R.E.
Capt. Tuffnell.
Mr. G. K. Remington.
Mr. J. F. N. Graham.
Mr. E. L. Barton. } Hon. Secs.
Mr. Marshall Reid. }

Events.	Prizes.
Tent-pegging.	Military.
Spiral Race.	Law.
Run up and Ride back (bareback).	Bankers'.
Jumping.	Ladies'.
Needle and Thread Race.	Judges'.
Pony Scurry.	Merchants'.
Polo Ball Race.	Polo.
Postilion Race.	Brokers'.
Oolta Poolta.	Sweepstake (Rs. 2).

In Nos. 2 and 6 competitors may ride one pony in each heat.

In No. 9 ponies will be drawn for, but no owner may ride his own pony. Owners over 13 stone must provide substitute riders. Owner of last pony gets two-third stakes, and rider of first pony gets one-third stake.

No entry money for Nos. 1 to 8.

Entries, giving owner's name, description of horse, and rider's name should be sent at once to Mr. Marshall Reid, Wallace and Co., as no entries will be taken after Saturday, 5th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Knight Errant in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made:—

19th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant C. B. Templer, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

2nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Harries, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be permanent Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Williamson, 29th Punjab Infantry, resigns his probationary appointment, and is posted to No. 14 Battery, Eastern Division R. A.

Captain Lindop, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is appointed Paymaster, 1st Suffolk Regiment.

Honorary Major Angus, 4th Rifle Brigade, is appointed Paymaster of the 3rd Battalion.

Colonel Tweddell, 31st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry, are granted one year's leave out of India.

Lady Roberts has been pleased to present for use in the military hospital at Subathu a picture screen and twelve framed pictures.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the maximum amount of advances of pay and allowances which will be made in future at the India Office to military officers returning to India for duty, will be £100. This arrangement will apply to all officers taking forlough on and after the date of this notification.

At the close of the Simla Veterinary Class the following gentlemen successfully passed the test examination and obtained a certificate:— Surgeon-Major C. W. Owen, C. I. E., C. M. G., His Ecellency the Commander-in-Chief's staff; Lieutenant M. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; and Mr. F. W. Grey—the two former *very* creditably, whilst the latter is marked as creditable.

An Army circular notifies a change in connection with the financial powers of Commanders-in-Chief in India, with a view to diminish the references to the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay. From the 1st October the Commander-in-Chief in India may finally sanction expenditure not authorised by regulations, to the extent of Rs. 2,500 in each case, and not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in any one month. Local Commanders-in-Chief have the same powers in respect of Rs. 1,000 in each case, and not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in any one month; and Controllers of Military Accounts Rs. 500 in each case and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any one month. These powers are granted on the proviso that no permanent alteration of existing rules is involved; that the amount is non-recurring; that it can be met from the sum provided in the Budget estimate of the year under the particular head of grants effected; and that there is nothing irregular in the character of the expenditure so sanctioned. The heads of all Army departments will accept the sanction of the several Commanders-in-Chief as their authority, instead of referring such cases to the Government.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above society was held at their registered office, 53, Medows Street, Fort, on Monday. Mr. H. Black in the chair.

The report of the board of directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, was submitted. The capital of the Society has risen to Rs. 32,030, being an increase of Rs. 5,514 over what it stood on 31st December last. During the half-year under report 531 new shares were allotted, making the total number of shares 3,435, and of this number 3,070 are fully paid up. The reserve fund made up from profits stands at Rs. 1,150, and it is suggested to add to it a further sum of Rs. 150. The current account banking branch is working very well, and the directors are confident that in time this branch will become the bank of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community. During the time under review Rs. 10,908 were paid into current account. Loans of the aggregate value of Rs. 21,873 after examination by the board were granted. The income of the Society for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, amounted to Rs. 2,776-3-9, together with the balance of Rs. 51-5-8 of last year, amounts to Rs. 2,827-9-5, while the expenses, including wages, rent, interest on deposits, &c.. have been Rs. 1,125-6-3, leaving Rs. 1,701-3-2 as profit, which the directors propose distributing as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Dividend at 9 per cent per annum.........	1,297	3	8
Auditors' fee	40	0	0
Honorarium to Secretary on net profit at 10 per cent	170	0	0
Reserve Fund	150	0	0
To be carried to next half-year's account	43	15	6

Dividend will be paid free of income-tax.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—(1.) That the report of directors, together with the audited accounts, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, be and is hereby adopted. (2.) That a [illegible] annum be declared payable to the shareholders pro *rata* on and after the 14th October, 1889. (3.) That Mr. J. G. Smith be elected a director, *vice* Mr. W. J. Essai, resigned.

A vote of thanks to the chair, coupled with a vote of thanks to the board of directors, and the secretary and treasurer for their honorary labours brought the meeting to a close.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasji's cotton report, dated Hongkong, September 11th, says:— During the interval of eighteen days since the issue of our last report, our yarn market has ruled very firm for Nos 6s., 8s. and 10s. owing to advices from the consuming districts of increased demand at slightly improved rates; and notwithstanding large supplies, prices have advanced here from 25 to 75 cents per bale. Owing to continued large arrivals and falling off in the demand, a further decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale has been established in the prices of Nos. 12s., 16s. and 20s., and the market closes as under. We are glad to notice the first arrival in our market of the yarn of the "Motilal Pitty," replacing the late Seewlal Motilal mill, which was destroyed by fire; which latter designation was given to the "Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.," the well known pioneer mill of Western India, when the property changed hands. We regret to be still unable to report any improvement in No. 20s., whose demand goes on steadily diminishing, and supplies continue as large as before. Although prices have further receded 50 cents to a dollar per bale through the impatience of holders, only an insignificant business has been done in suitable spinnings. All circumstances point to the improbability of an improvement in this count during the current year. There has been a fair inquiry at about previous rates for only a few good suitable threads of No. 16s., but taking generally, only a small business has been done. The absence of demand of other descriptions of this count has caused a further decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale in their rates. There has been a further fall of 50 cents to a dollar per bale in the prices of No. 12s. owing to heavy arrivals, and serious falling off in the demand. The dealers and speculators who had made extensive purchases of cargo "to arrive" are overstocked, and are obliged to realize a large portion of their holdings at great sacrifice. At present, the prices of many chops of No. 12s. rule on a level with, or are slightly lower than those of No. 10s. A very good demand both real and speculative has been experienced for No. 10s. under the influence of encouraging advices from the consuming districts, and rates have advanced from 25 to 75 cents per bale. The market closes very firm with light stocks. In sympathy with No. 10s. and owing to small supplies, No. 6s. and 8s. have improved 25 to 50 cents per bale. The market is firm and almost bare of stocks. There is no change to be noticed in the position of Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 8,576 bales, sales 9,557 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 768 bales; and unsold stock 24,913 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 770 bales and Shanghai 2,328 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a good business in Nos. 6s., 8s. and 10s at previous rates, and absence of inquiry with very low rates, for Nos. 20s. and 16s. The advices from Shanghai and Japan report declining markets owing to extensive supplies direct from Bombay, and holders forcing sales at low and irregular prices.

It is well known that the appointment of Colonel Reginald Talbot as Military Attache in Paris occasioned some amount of annoyance in certain quarters, as it was felt that Major-General Keith-Fraser, who has been Attache in Vienna since July 1885, had a prior claim. It is satisfactory to know that General Fraser is not going to allow his disappointment to influence him, and that it is his intention to remain in the Austrian capital until his time expires or some other employment comes to him.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, September 30.

10 p.m.	75·5

TUESDAY, October 1.

6 a.m.	76·9
10 a.m.	77·8
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·6

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

IMPERATRIX vs. MAGANLAL DOWLUTRAM AND MOTILAL RAMESHWUR.

An appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, First-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, convicting them of taking illegal gratifications on two different occasions, was heard before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine. We have already published their lordships' judgments, which confirmed the conviction and sentence on the first prisoner on the second charge, and on the second prisoner on the first charge; but their lordships differed in opinion as to whether the first prisoner was guilty on the first charge, and the second guilty on the second charge. Their lordships, therefore, laid the case and their opinions before Mr. Justice Bayley, who delivered the following judgment, agreeing with Mr. Justice Jardine that the accused should be discharged:—

Mr. Justice Bayley said: The matters so referred were fully argued before me on the 24th ultimo, by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the Government Pleader for the Crown, by Mr. Goculdas for Muganlal, and by Mr. Goverdhunram for Motilal. Having carefully considered the evidence given before the Magistrate I agree with Scott and Jardine, Judges, in holding that all the witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution were accomplices, and I concur with the Magistrate in thinking that the only documentary evidence produced for the Crown (viz., the entries in the Bania's book), was quite untrustworthy, as such entries had undoubtedly been altered and fabricated by some one with the object of assisting in securing the conviction of the accused. I collect from the judgment of the Magistrate that the important point that the witnesses for the Crown were all accomplices, and that as such their evidence required corroboration, was not taken by the pleaders who defended the two accused before him. Towards the conclusion of his judgment he says: "The defence has simply sought to prove in respect to this as well as the Sanasthal case that the accused are old servants and have borne good characters." He then proceeds to consider the question of corroboration in the following words:—"Only one more remark and I have done. It will be said that the witnesses in this case are all accomplices, and that, therefore, they require corroboration, and of course one accomplice cannot corroborate another. I admit the force of this argument, but section 133 of the Evidence Act is clear, and in such case what the Court has to determine is whether there is inherent truth in the "statement of the accomplices which verify their statements. In both cases I have shown that circumstances exist which negative the presumption of conspiracy and evidence signs of truthfulness. Again, in the learned observations of Sir West on the Crawford Case a distinction is observed between accomplices who volunteer to assist in the receipt of illegal gratifications, and those who assist under compulsion. The witness in this case belong to the latter class and there is no reason to disbelieve their evidence. I, therefore, convict, both the accused of the second offence also." Such being the manner in which the Magistrate treated the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, every one of whom was an accomplice, I entertain no doubt that there has been such an error in the consideration of the evidence by which the persons convicted have been prejudiced, and such a failure of justice, as to justify this Court on revision in setting aside the conviction. The mode in which the Magistrate regarded the evidence, is in my opinion erroneous on more than one ground. First, he did not refer to and certainly did not give proper effect to the provisions of section 114 illustration (6) of the Evidence Act, which says that "the Court may presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars." Coupled with the definition of "may presume" in section 4 of that Act "whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved or may call for proof of it." The Magistrate appears to have thought that what a tainted witness which an accomplice is, says may be treated as corroborating the evidence of that witness; which is in my opinion an error of a serious character. In Taylor On Evidence, vol. I, section 171, (edition of 1868) it is said, "Some few general propositions in regard to matters of fact and the weight of testimony, are now universally taken for granted in the administration of justice, and are sanctioned by the usage of the bench. Such, for instance, is the caution given to juries to regard with distrust the testimony of an accomplice, unless it be materially confirmed by other evidence. There is no rigid presumption of the common law against such testimony; yet experience has shown that it is little worthy of credit, and on this experience the usage is founded. Such usage or practice was distinctly recognised by the Indian Legislature in the Evidence Act passed in 1855, (Act 2 of 1855, section 28) enacting that except in case of treason the credit shall be sufficient [illegible] entitled to full [illegible] such Court or before any such person, but this provision shall not affect any rule or practice of any Court that requires Corroborated evidence in support of the testimony of an accomplice. In the leading case of the Queen vs. Elahi Buksh Bengal L R Sup. vol. 459 and 5 Cal. W. Rep. C. Ruling, 80, decided by a full bench of the Calcutta High Court in 1866, it was held by the majority of the court in the elaborate judgment delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., that the uncorroborated testimony of one or more accomplice or accomplices was sufficient in law to support a conviction; but that the evidence of accomplices should not be left to the jury without such directions and observations from the judge as the circumstances of the case may require pointing out to them the danger of trusting to such evidence when it is not corroborated by other evidence, and that the omission to do so amounts to such an error in law as to justify the High Court on appeal on revision in setting aside the conviction when the Court thinks that the prisoner has been prejudiced by such omission and that that there has been a failure of justice. Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., in the course of his judgment says:—"Now there are errors of omission as well as errors of commission, and I have no doubt that it would form a good ground of appeal against a verdict of guilty if a judge were to call the attention of a jury to all the evidence against the prisoner and to omit altogether to allude or call attention to the evidence in his favor. It appears to me that such an omission, or an omission to follow a practice which is universally adopted by the judges in England, and is described by Lord Abinger to to be "a practice which deserves all the evidence of law" would be a ground of appeal against a conviction upon a verdict of "guilty" based upon such evidence alone and found by a jury upon such a summing up. So also, I think it would be an error in a summing up if a judge after pointing out the danger of acting upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice were to tell the jury that the evidence of the accomplice was corroborated by evidence of a fact which did not amount to any corroboration at all. (5 Calcutta W. R. p. 88.) In Reg. vs. Budha Nanku and others I. L. R. 1 Bom. 475, which was decided by Sir M. Westrop, C.J., and Nanabhai Haridas, J., in 1876, it was held that a conviction based on the testimony of approvers uncorroborated as to the identity of the accused persons could not be sustained, and that confessions of co-prisoners implicating him could not be accepted as sufficient corroboration of such testimony. In the present case the Magistrate said, "What the Court has to determine is whether there is inherent truth in the statement of the accomplices which verify their statements." He had nothing before him but the corrupt evidence of confessed accomplices. His omission to consider the necessity that such evidence should be corroborated by that of one or more other and untainted witnesses is in my opinion an error by which the accused have undoubtedly been prejudiced. Had the case been tried before me at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court I should, at the close of the case for the prosecution, have told the jury that there was not a particle of evidence to corroborate that given by the accomplices, and I should have strongly advised the jury at once to acquit the accused. Such a recommendation from the bench, as an experience of many years in criminal courts has shown me, is never disregarded by a jury. Next, I think that the accused were prejudiced from the manner in which the Magistrate regarded persons who assist in the receipt of an illegal gratification under compulsion, stating as he did that the witnesses belonged to that class. The passage in the minutes of Sir Raymond West referred to by the Magistrate has been given at length by Mr. Justice Jardine in his judgment in the present case, and I need not therefore quote it here. I entirely agree with that learned judge and with Mr. Justice Scott that the pressure, supposing it to have existed in the present case, is not the kind of compulsion which the law allows to be an excuse for the offence of abetting the acceptance by a public servant of an illegal gratification. The Magistrate appears to have overlooked section 94 of the Indian Penal Code, which states when a person is to be held accused who is compelled by threats to commit an offence. Section 94 enacts that, except murder and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats which at the time of doing it reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence. Then comes a proviso which does not apply to the present case. The explanations to section 94 are as follows:—"Explanation 1.—A person who of his own accord or by reason of a threat of being beaten joins a gang of dacoits knowing their character is not entitled to benefit of this exception on the ground of his having been compelled by his associates to do anything that is an offence by law. Explanation 2.—A person seized by a gang of decoits and forced by threat of instant death to do a thing which is an offence by law. For example, a smith compelled to take his tools and to force the door of a house for the dacoits to enter and plunder it is entitled to the benefit of this exception. There is no evidence in the present case, and it would be manifestly absurd to suppose that the revenue survey classers—the two accused—threatened the villagers in such a way as to reasonably cause any of them to apprehend that instant death would be the consequence of their refusal to raise a fund to bribe the two classers. And yet I fail to see that anything short of that would legally exonerate the witnesses for what they did. In the Queen *vs.* Sonoo and others, 10 Cal. W. R. Criminal Rulings 48, which came before the High Court at Calcutta in 1868, the prisoner admitted that they had made the false statements charged, but their defence was that they had been coerced into doing so by the police inspector. It was held that there was no proof of coercion, and that if there were, it would be necessary to show that the prisoners were compelled to act as they did from apprehension that instant death would be the consequence of a refusal, and that section 94 of the Penal Code required nothing less than that. The question as to temptation or the force of surrounding circumstances affording an excuse for a crime, came before a court in England of five judges in 1884 in the case of the Queen *vs.* Dudley and Stephens, 14 Q. B. D. 273. There the prisoners, in an open boat, and probably more than 1,000 miles away from land, in order to escape death from hunger, killed a boy for the purpose of eating his flesh. Believing and having reasonable grounds for believing that such act afforded the only chance of preserving their lives, the judges were unanimously of opinion that the prisoners were guilty of murder. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the judgment of the court, said (p. 283)—"Lord Hale deals with the position asserted by the casuists and sanctioned as he says by Ertius and Puffendorf, that in a case of extreme necessity, either of hunger or clothing, "theft is no theft, or at least not punishable as theft, as some even of our own lawyers have asserted the same." "But," says Lord Hale, "I take it that here in England that rule, at least by the laws of England, is false, and therefore if a person, being under necessity for want of victuals or clothes, shall upon that account clandestinely and *animo furandi* steal another man's goods, it is felony and a crime by the laws of England, punishable with death." Hale, Pleader of the Crowns 1·54. And at the conclusion of the judgment (p. 288) he says: "It must not be supposed that in refusing to admit temptation to be an excuse for crime, it is forgotten how terrible the temptation was; how awful the suffering; how hard in such trials to keep the judgment straight and the conduct pure. We are often compelled to set up standards we cannot reach ourselves, and to laydown the rules which we could not ourselves, satisfy. But a man has no right to declare temptation to be an excuse, though he might himself have yielded to it, nor allow compassion for the criminal to change or weaken in any manner the legal definition of the crime." During the terrible famine which occurred in the Madras Presidency and in portions of our Presidency in 1877, numerous cases of murder came up for confirmation of the capital sentence, or on appeal, before my colleagues and myself, where a woman had killed a child for the sake of its ornaments, which the prisoner had immediately pledged or sold to raise money to buy food to save herself from starvation. It was never suggested in any of such cases which came before me that the offence was less than that of murder. I think, therefore, that it cannot be too clearly pointed out that in the opinion of my two learned colleagues (Scott and Jardine J. J.) and myself, the distinction referred to by the magistrate, which he says in his judgment he finds taken in Sir R. West's minute in the Crawford case, "between accomplices who volunteer to assist in the receipt of illegal gratifications and those who assist under complusion" is an unfounded distinction, and one which is directly contrary to the law in force in British India. I consequently agree with Mr. Justice Jardine in acquitting the two accused on the charges referred for my opinion, and I concur with Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., where he says in his judgment in the case of Elahee Buksh, 5 Calc. W. Report 89:—"If the court are of the opinion that the evidence could not in any proper view of the case support a conviction, it would be worse than useless to send the case back for a new trial."

MRS. CRAWFORD AND THE SHAH.

MRS. CRAWFORD sends to the *New York Tribune* the following account of an interview with the Shah in Paris the other day:—"Not being royal or a representative of royalty, I was not received in the throne-room, but furniture taken from Madame de Pompadour's wing in Fontainebleau. In getting to it I was conducted up a grand marble staircase carpeted in the centre and having forged iron balusters, in which there were gilt ornaments. The doors of the throne-room were also of forged iron open work, and of a light design. A door keeper was inside and another at a corresponding door at the end of the gallery. There was, as I rapidly passed through, an impression of tall looking-glasses, buhl tables, gilded chairs and stools, or tabourets, Sevres vases with plants in bloom or flowerless and all very handsome; and the throne, in which I recognized that of Napoleon III., in which he received the Siamese mission at Fontainebleau. A rich baldequin of crimson silk damask overhadowed the regal seat. We went on to a drawing-room in the Louis Quatorze style, where the Shah was sitting with a map before him. It turned out to be one of Hampshire. He was trying to get from it an idea of the naval review at Spithead. I made my respectful salutation. He scanned me through his spectacles, and without moving told me:—

"Sit there."

With his hand he pointed to a chair close to him.

"Do you want me to do something for you?" he asked.—No. He did too much in being at the trouble of receiving me.

"Do you want me to tell you anything?" Nothing in particular. But whatever he might be good enough to say would make a deep and lasting impression on me.

"Translate that," said the Shah to the dignitary who introduced me, and who had remained standing in a respectful attitude. "You are not French; what nation are you of?" said the Imperial Persian. I informed him.

"How long have you been in France?" was the next question. When it was answered he remarked, "So very long; France agrees with you. Do you love France?"—"Yes."

"I do love it greatly. This third visit. Always something new. MacMahon new when I first came. MacMahon going off when I came again. Since then Grevy. Now Carnot, new. Will he last?"

I hoped that he might last long, because he was a very good man. "He like a Persian," remarked the Shah, "and has Persian name."

"His grandmother," I answered, "was in love with Sadi's poems. There was a picture of Sadi in the book. The President and the President's uncle, who died young, were its image."

"Was her husband jealous of her love for Sadi?"—No. Husbands never strove to restrain their wives' imaginations in this country, Frenchmen never being jealous.

"Is it true that they often exchange wives?" quoth Nasr-ed-Din.—"No."

"Do you know Boulanger?"—"Yes."

"Is his his rebellion likely to succeed?—"—"It is not a rebellion, but a conspiracy."

"Is he a lucky man?"—"That I can't say. I rather think M. Carnot deserves to be so regarded. He is very lucky."

"That's good. Queen Victoria lucky, too?"—"Very lucky. Still, she owns the Kohinoor. That's the unluckiest jewel in the world. She lost her husband after it was sent to her."

"She a great Queen. Women no longer governesses of France. They were governesses of Versailles before Revolution. I saw a picture of a governess in Persian dress. Her name De Pompadour. But you have statues of a woman for Queen of the Republic. English have a live Queen; the French a marble statue queen and a man governor. Its very strange. The marble statue queen everywhere. I am told they are going to hoist it on Eiffel's tower. Were you on the tower?"—"Yes."

"And you don't think Boulanger will be Emperor?"—"No."

"I am very glad. Good.bye."

The Shah spoke in broken but fluent French. He brought now and then English words into his conversation. His voice is strong and his diction emphatic. I should say that his teeth are artificial. The manner is abrupt, but not unpleasant, and I can fancy him being very kind to those whom he likes or believes in. He has a singularly watchful and reading eye, but must be honest and frank.

THE Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers have been separated from the Presidency Volunteer Battalion and placed under the direct command of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District, with the new title of "Indian Naval Volunteers, Calcutta Division."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A POLITICAL pamphlet published in Berlin, from the pen of an anonymous but evidently well-informed German diplomatist, has been the topic of general discussion in the German Press, and has also attracted attention in Vienna. The pamphlet contains the first public announcement of the fact that the reasons which according to the author, prevented Germany, during the last days of the Emperor William, from taking such an initiative as would have brought matters between Russia and France on the one side, and the three Allied Powers on the other, to a final issue, have at length disappeared, and with this change the forbearance of German policy in the face of Russian provocations has come to an end.

The pamphlet is attibuted in Vienna to a personage belonging to the entourage of Prince Bismarck, and is, consequently, taken very seriously. It is argued that the intimacy between Russia and France has become quite unmistakable of late, and that, after the collapse of General Boulanger's adventure, it is likely to be even more pronounced, a state of things which could not fail to call forth a distinct warning from the German Chancellor. This at present takes the form of party polemics, but it must soon be repeated more precisely and distinctly. In Vienna it is not overlooked that the large vote which will shortly be demanded for military purposes in Germany may have something to do with the clouds which the inspired Press professes to see gathering on the political horizon, but the matter is, nevertheless, considered serious, and the complete quietude for the moment prevailing in international affairs will, it is believed, ere long give place to a general alarm. The reasons for this belief, however, it must be confessed, are by no means as clear as could be desired.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The writer of a letter from St. Petersburg to the *Politische Correspondenz* devotes himself to discounting the probable effect of the presence of the Czarevitch at the German manœuvres, and of the return visit to be paid, some time or another, by the Czar to to the German Emperor. The Czarevitch, who left for Hanover, goes in accordance with an invitation given during the stay of the Emperor William at Peterhof last year. His presence cannot, therefore, have any political meaning. As to the Czar's visit, it will be merely an act of courtesy, altogether devoid of any political intention, and not likely to make any change in the relations between the two Powers. This sounds somewhat formal, coming from the pen of an inspired Russian writer, but he does not fail to give his reasons. He says that the Powers standing outside the Triple Alliance are too well convinced of the solidarity of that union to hope to break it up by a rapprochement with any one of its members. Russia and France have come to regard the grouping of States constituted by the Triple Alliance as effecting a fairly equal balance of power, and they do not wish to disturb the equilibrium. They have found by the experience of recent years that peace is possible, even though war seems always imminent, and, being content with accomplished facts, they are solely concerned with the preservation of their liberty of action, leaving the settlement of conflicting interests to the most favourable opportunity. Under these circumstances, concludes the correspondent, the fact that the Czar or his son is polite to Germany can make no difference.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* a few days ago commented on the unexpected visit of the Czar as follows:—"The Berliners take the matter very coolly, and other Germans still more so, but they are beginning to see the humorous side of the affair, and to regard it as a puzzle. Perhaps other people look at it in the same light. Certainly the Autocrat of All the Russias must be annoyed by the zealous diligence of the Press in announcing his visits. On the other hand, the payment of the visit will become more difficult for the Czar the longer he postpones it. From the political standpoint the matter is not so very important. Czar Alexander will come as a friend of France and go away as a friend of France. We shall have a day or two of somewhat finer diplomatic weather, and twenty-four hours later all will be as before. If he do not come, we shall know what to think of it.

RUSSIA'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The latest achievement of the Panslavisit Committee at Moscow is the promulgation of "Russia's Ten Commandments." These commandments, which are printed on small leaflets and largely circulated in the Balkan States, are, says the *Times* Vienna correspondent:—"First, Russia will no longer allow the Catholic propaganda carried on in the Balkan Peninsula by Austria; second, Russia will annex the so-called Russian Galicia; third, Transylvania and some districts in southern Hungary and Bukowina will be given to Roumania; fourth, Slavonia, and some Hungarian districts will go to Servia; fifth, the Roumanians shall replace their present Protestant dynasty by an Orthodox one; sixth, the Servian Throne shall be offered to Prince [illegible] the armies of Greece, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria shall swear alliance to the Czar; eighth, all Orthodox Churches to be subordinated to the Russian Church; ninth, Catholics and Protestants to be expelled from all the Balkan countries; tenth, the Bulgarian Church to be united with the Greek Church.

SERVIA.

THE ARMAMENT QUESTION.

The Servian Government has, says a Vienna correspondent, resolved upon a step which may lead to serious consequences. The manoeuvres near Chupria are now over, and the two levies called out for drill and field exercise ought to be sent home, in the usual course, for good and all. But the field exercises are, instead, declared to be only temporarily suspended, pending the elections, and are to be resumed on Oct. 5, when more men are to join the colours. The levies at present on duty are to be permitted to retain their rifles and take them home, a course which practically means a general arming of the peasantry for the first time since the revolt of Zaitshar, in 1883, when the peasants were forced to give up all their arms. The fact that they are now again in possession of weapons will not only make the coming elections an extremely dangerous time for the opponents of the existing Radical regime. It will also deprive the new Skupshtina, when it meets, of liberty of debate, for the peasant Deputies are certain to take their rifles with them, and, as certainly, their friends and followers will do the same.

One of the first motions to be made by the extreme Radicals will be for the abolition of the standing army, on the ground that the whole population in arms will be strong enough to ensure security. As even the more moderate proposition for the mere reduction of the army will be opposed by the Government and the Regency, it is easy to see the danger of leaving rifles in the hands of the Radical peasants, who follow their leaders blindly, and over whom the Government, although nominally Radical, exercises the very smallest influence. The abolition or considerable reduction of the standing army would throw out of work about one thousand officers, nearly all married men with families. Consequently, as they would be face to face with ruin were the Radicals to carry out their plans, they would risk everything to prevent such an outcome.

They can depend upon twenty thousand men with the colours, who would obey them as completely as in 1883, when, though recruited from the peasant class, they fired upon the peasantry, even upon their fathers and brothers. The officers have also on side the Minister for War and two of the Regents, M. Protitch and General Belimarkovitch. Moreover, educated public opinion throughout the country is in sympathy with them. They know too well that the ostensible reason for calling out the militia—a supposed danger from the side of Bulgaria—was not the true one, which was rather the arming of the peasants to effect the abolition or reduction of the army. A circular sent out by Nicola Pashitch, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Servian Radical Party, confirms this view. M. Pashitch refutes the idea of any warlike intentions on the part of Servia, and asserts that the recent military measures were merely preparatory to the institution of a militia, upon which the next Skupshtina will decide. It is this change in Servia's military Constitution which the standing army regards as an imminent danger, and which, if persisted in by the Radicals, will, it is thought, lead to a military pronounciamiento, and possibly to civil war.

QUEEN NATALIE.

It can be imagined, says the *Standard* correspondent, what will result, under these circumstances, from the arrival of Queen Natalie. The first consequence will be the return to Belgrade of King Milan. The next, that both the ex-King and ex-Queen will be made the tools of opposing factions, while the boy Sovereign will stand between them, helpless and pitiable. It is to be hoped that the First Regent, M. Ristitch, who up till now has kept aloof from the Military Party, will find some means to prevent bloodshed from one end of Servia to the other. In Vienna, where the public is fully informed of Servian affairs, serious fears of internal trouble in that country are entertained.

M. Pashitch's disclaimer has been followed up by a circular of General Gruitch addressed to the Servian Ministers abroad, and authorising them to offer an explanation wherever and whenever it may be necessary. The circular states that the two classes of the reserves have been called in for the usual terms of active service in accordance with the existing military laws, and that they will again be dismissed at the expiration of fifteen and thirty days respectively. The Minister of Foreign Affairs adds that the Government is most anxious to devote its whole energy to the economic regeneration of the country.

Now that the return of Queen Natalie has been announced for Sept. 18, the following correspondence will be read with interest. It will be remembered that on the return of the Government messenger, M. Vassiliwitch, the Regents officially declared that the ex-Queen had demanded that the Palace should be put at her disposal, that a guard and ladies of honour should be granted her, besides other such extravagant conditions, that they had not seen fit to admit. The *Standard* correspondent, writing with the conditions actually proposed by Queen Natalie before him, says they are contained in the answer sent by her to the Regents of the 10th of March:—"The Queen is fully aware of the difficult situation of the Regents, and she will do all in her power to render it easier, and to spare them any and every annoyance. In order to avoid raising any question between them and King Milan with regard to an immediate lodging in the Palace, the Queen offers to take a house at Topshidereh, where she would go at once on her arrival, and so prevent any complaint from King Milan as to the infraction of his rights, as specified in Article 72 of the Constitution. With regard to an interview with King Alexander, the Queen submits that it cannot take place consistently with her dignity elsewhere than either at Belgrade in his own residence, or at Yalta, where her Majesty herself lives. Temporarily, the Queen is willing to attribute the delay in her arrival to a fear of too rapid a change from a cold to a hot climate; but if her return is put off too long, she will be compelled to declare publicly the true state of the case, in order to prevent misapprehensions as regards her own action."

Towards the end of July Queen Natalie fell ill, and on August 10-22 she writes:—"As you already know by my last letter, I have written again demanding to see my son. The answer I received was to propose my starting on a wild-goose chase (courir les grandes routes) to meet him, which I consider altogether beneath my dignity.

"I replied simply by saying I was starting for Belgrade, where I should arrive on August 17-29. My mind was quite made up, and everything was in readiness for leaving when I fell ill, and though it is nothing serious, I did not venture to embark in such a state of health. I am very much annoyed at this (vous m'en voyez horriblement vexee), since they (the Government) hinted to me that I should be exposed to all sorts of terrible eventualities if I came without their consent, and now I am afraid that they will think that their threats have something to do with this new delay. . . . I shall scarcely be able to leave before September, but you may expect me in that month.

"The Belgrade gentlemen (ces Messieurs!) seem to imagine that I attach importance to their doing me honour. They do not seem to know that all they could do would be so small a thing compared to what I am accustomed to here that to do without it would be the most trifling consideration (m'en passer serait la moindre des choses). And then not having anything to do with the official world at Belgrade, I can create for myself a select and pleasant salon (puis n'ayant pas a tenir compte du monde officiel a Belgrade, je pourrai justement me creer un salon elegant et distingue); and so I shall simply come back without warning the Government, and all they have got to do is to ignore me."

The light thrown on the past, and the prospects of the future shadowed forth in this last letter, may serve at once as a guide to public opinion and a warning to the Regents.

King Alexander himself would seem to have a strong objection to seeing the ex-Queen. According to one account he wrote a fortnight ago to King Milan, and, at the same time, to M. Ristitch, "I do not wish to see my mother. I, the King." The phrase, "I, the King" occurs in nearly everything the boy writes or says. He is so taken up with a sense of his dignity and supposed power that his tutors have the greatest difficulty in keeping him within bounds. He looks upon the Regency as a nuisance, and longs to exercise his Royal privileges. He feels some sort of gratitude for his father, simply because he made room for him. Knowing that King Milan has still some influence as his Constitutional guardian he sides with him against his mother, from whom he has nothing to expect. People who watch this future Sovereign predict that he will be more self-willed and autocratic than Milan, and as obstinate and ambitious as Natalie. But as four years of his minority have still to run, they may teach him a great deal that he lacks, and improve his character.

In confidential talk with one or other of the few persons he still trusts, the ex-King does not conceal his anxiety about the future of his dynasty. He longs, says a Vienna correspondent, for the day when his son can be married, and the succession be secured; but he is doubtful of the abilities of the Regents. He is angry at the thought that he himself has been instrumental in bringing either the Prince of Montenegro or [illegible] the Servian throne, and seems resolved to undo his handiwork in any available way—if necessary, with the assistance of the army, which is still faithful to his memory. His ideas about the best course to pursue are somewhat confused. In some quarters he is advised to resume the reins of Government by forcing the Skupshtina at the bayonet's point to nominate him Regent during the minority of his son. Other counsellors are foolish enough to persuade him to take his son out of Servia.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE mysterious disappearance of the Rev. A. F. Barfield, a congregational minister of Walsall, who has shown great activity in the Unionist cause, is a matter of grave anxiety in Unionist circles in the midland counties. About seven weeks ago Mr. Barfield proceeded to London for the purpose of delivering political lectures. For a month or five weeks he continued in the metropolis, and it is said that during that time he received an invitation to visit Ireland for a similar purpose. It is not positively known whether he started to fulfil this engagement, but it is almost certain that he did so. Nothing, however, has been heard of him for the past fortnight, and it is stated that the leaders of the Unionist movement know nothing of the invitation to visit Ireland. Under these circumstances, it is very widely believed that the invitation he received was not genuine, an opinion which is based upon the fact that, some time ago, Mr. Barfield was the recipient of threats of assassination, alleged to have been sent by Invincibles. Mr. Barfield has had several threatening letters sent to him, and as recently as the 4th of July received the following letter, apparently written in a feminine hand:—"Rev. Sir,—Though personally unknown to you, I have often heard you and admired you, and would do you good if I could. The warnings you have had are real, and the rage of those who sent them is intense, because you are advertised to speak at Chasetoun in July. Do let me beg of you not to go; evil will come of it if you do; the men who are engaged in this work swear they will stop the persons if they can't any one else. Give up going. We may be ordered away in a few months, and then things may be well. I dare not tell you who I am. My life might pay the penalty; but I am sincere, and I know I want to save you, or the Dr. Cronin tragedy may be repeated in England. The letter was ignored at the time, in common with others received; but recent events are thought to give it some significance. Mrs. Barfield has put the Scotland-yard authorities in possession of the facts of this strange disappearance.

THE Calcutta Corporation has adopted the report of the committee appointed to consider the Leper Bill, and also approved a suggestion by Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar that no person should be arrested as a leper unless the disease had reached the ulcerative state.

THE Maharajah of Gidhore in Bengal is a petty zemindar, and when the announcement was made some time ago in certain native papers in Bengal that Prince Victor would pay a visit to him it naturally created surprise. The mystery has been since cleared up. The Maharajah was, it appears, imposed upon by a European vagrant, who came to the Maharajah and stated that he had been deputed by Sir Steuart Bayley to inform him that during his Indian tour the future Emperor of India would pay a visit to him with the special object of enjoying the pleasure of his company at shikar in the jungle in his estates. The Rajah, pleased with the good news, made money presents to the bearer of it, but the Bengal Government has since informed the Rajah of Gidhore that the Royal Visitor has expressed no intention to visit Gidhore.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, Farringdon-road, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS.

THE International Monetary Congress held its first sitting at the Trocadero in Paris on Sept. 11. M. Magnin, Senator, Governor of the Bank of France, and president of the organising committee, opened the proceedings. In the absence of M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, who was unable to be present, an address which was to have been delivered by him was read to the meeting.

After a warm welcome in the name of France to the distinguished men who had come to attend the Congress, the address referred to the close connection between monetary problems and economic and social progress. The more this was inquired into the more it would be admitted that it was not only the facility of exchanges that depended upon them, but also the development of production, which might, according to the solution adopted, make a powerful upward advance or become paralysed and reduced in vital force. In recent times sudden variations had taken place in the production, and still more in the reciprocal value, of gold and silver. Was there really in these facts a disturbing action which could explain the crises which in different degrees all countries had recently to suffer? Was there any prospect of a remedy for a state of things which justly preoccupied the Governments and the peoples? Such were the questions which interested the whole world. In the discussions which had already been held many of those present had taken part, and if they had expressed contradictory opinions they had supported them with knowledge and ability. There was more reason now than ever to continue the examination of these questions, and it was with the deepest interest that the discussion would be followed. They would, no doubt, supply a step in advance in monetary science, and prepare for, what it was to be hoped was not far distant, a solution.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of its office-bearers. They were:—Honorary President, M. Pellegrini, Vice-President of the Argentine Republic; President, M. J. Magnin; Vice-Presidents, MM. Leon Say, Cernuschi, the Hon. S. Dana Morton, MM. De Laveleye, Levassseur, Suzzali, and Max Werth.

M. Magnin, in taking the presidential chair, after thanking the Congress for the honour done him, said that the United States and France in 1881 called a monetary international conference, with the object of submitting to the acceptance of the Governments represented a plan and a system for the establishment, by means of an international convention, of the use of gold and silver as a bimetallic currency. Although most of the Governments represented had declared in favour of the Franco-American proposal, the conference had, in consequence of the attitude of England, to adjourn without attaining the desired result. The instruction of the English Government to its delegate were that he was to confine himself to supplying the conference with the information asked from him on the laws and monetary system of England, but that he should abstain from taking part in the discussion on the principle. The conference, at its 13th sitting, held on July 8, 1881, adjourned to April 12, 1882, by a resolution unanimously adopted by the voting members. It did not meet at the time fixed, nor had it met since, but what had taken place meanwhile? The monetary disorder which, it might be said without temerity, dated from 1873, and to which the conference of 1881, if it had succeeded, might have supplied a remedy, had only increased in intensity. The difference in value between gold and silver had to a great extent widened. The perturbations in the exchange between the monometallic silver countries and the countries which only struck a gold coinage had become more intense and frequent. The outlook, instead of being reassuring, was only calculated to alarm. The President continued:—

"If the United States repeal the Bland Bill, if the Latin Union is declared at an end, the debasement of the white as regards the yellow metal will no longer have any limit. There would then be a terrible monetary and commercial crisis in the whole world. Profiting by the opportunity offered by the Universal, Exhibition, France has called the meeting the Monetary Congress, which opens its sittings to-day. Our invitations have everywhere met with the best reception. Your presence proves it. We have the satisfaction of seeing here for the first time the South Americans sitting by the side of Europeans and North Americans in order to consider together the most importaat of economic questions—I mean the question of money. Let me remark that we are the first universal Monetary Congress that has ever met. We venture to hope for good results from the discussions, and this hope we base on the language now held in England, which is very different from that of 1881."

M. Magnin then referred to the reply made some weeks ago by Lord Salisbury to the deputation of the Bimetallic League, which asked for the assistance of the Government for the realisation of a universal bimetallic system. In this reply the English Premier recommended the deputation to see that the question was not discussed from an insular point of view, but that the whole political and monetary world took part in it. After reading a large part of Lord Salisbury's speech, M. Magnin, in conclusion, said:—

"I think there is nothing to be added to these words. I should not discharge my duty as President if I did not direct to them the attention of the Congress, which cannot fail to see in them an advance made towards a necessary solution and a good augury for the future."

Mr. Grenfell, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, delivered an address, giving particulars of the bimetallic movement in England, and claiming that there was now throughout the country a strong party, composed of all parties and classes, who demanded that England should join in an international argeement for the remonetisation of silver.

Dr. Arendt, member of the Prussian House, followed with an account of the strong position which the bimetallist party occupied in Germany.

The second sitting of the Congress was held the following day in Paris, under the president, M. Magnin. The honorary president, M. Pellegrini, vice president of the Argentine Republic, was present for the first time, and expressed his appreciation of the honour done him by his election as honorary president and also his sense of the great importance of the question which the Congress had been called upon to consider.

M. Cernuschi opened the proceedings by explaining various points in his address on Sept 11, and he was followed by M. Fournier de Elaix, the well-known journalist, who argued from the menometallist point of view. He criticised the speeches of Mr. Grenfell and Dr. Arendt, who had spoken respectively on behalf of English and German bimetallists, and argued that the chances of a restoration of bimetallism at the ratio of 15½ to 1 were very small. He believed that, while formerly France was earnestly desirous of a re-establishment of bimetallism, yet in the period which had intervened she had other interests which had grown up and which made her less anxious for such a consummation. He admitted that some of the minor proposals of English and German bimetallists were well worthy of attention, and in this respect rather differed from M. Boste, who on the 11th spoke upon the same side. M. Boissevain gave an interesting account of the present monetary situation in Holland, and stated that they were, practically, all in favour of bimetallism. He attributed many of the commercial evils experienced in recent years to the demonetisation of silver by Germany and her adoption of a gold standard.

M. Levasseur, Professor of the College de France, speaking from a monometallist point of view, then delivered a long and eloquent address which, apart from its matter, was regarded alike by bimetallists and monometallists as one of the most delightful incidents of the congress. He maintained that many of the evils depicted by the other side were imaginary, and of those which were real few, if any, were to be attributed to the disestablishment of silver. Indeed he practically argued that there has been no real appreciation of gold. On this point it will be seen that he differs from Mr. Giffen, who, though believed to be free from any bimetallist tendencies, has yet very strongly maintained the fact of the appreciation of gold and a tendency for this to increase. M. Levesseur considered that the general over-production of commodities was quite sufficient to account for the fall in prices of late years. He admitted that the present position of silver is unsatisfactory, and that consequent evils exist which it would be desirable to remove. He enumerated five proposals, the chief of these being that permission should be granted to bring silver to the French Mint and receive in return 5f. pieces identical in fineness and weight with the present coins, but only such a number as would be equivalent to the then current mercantile price of silver, the profit upon the transaction being for the benefit of the Government. The scheme is somewhat similar to the system which prevail in the United States under the Bland Act., except that there the coinage of silver is limited in one sense and compulsory in another.

M. Allard, Director of the Mint, Brussels, delivered a very able adress on the bimetallist side of the question. Replying to M. Levasseur's theory, he ridiculed the idea that general over-production alone could result in the reduction of the general level of the prices of commodities. He declared that the consequences of the demonetisation of silver by Germany, followed by the suspension of the Latin Union, had had the same effect as if we had wilfully buried in the earth a large proportion of the precious metals, those metals the discovery and production of which have proved in every age a prime factor in enhancing the material prosperity of the world at large. M. Arthur Rafforlovitch of the *Debats*, followed for the monometallists, and M. Lalande, Deputy, for the bimetallists, and the session closed by an interesting address from Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, describing in detail the growth of the bimetallist movement in England, and predicting the practical adhesion of that country to joint monetary standard.

It is to be regretted, says the correspondent of the *Times*, that to a very large extent the discussion yesterday was of a purely academic character, for, after all, if, as seems admitted in the main by both parties, there are existing evils to be remedied, such a distinguished body as has assembled might naturally be relied upon to confine themselves to the practical aspect of the question. In such a body it would be possible to theorise for weeks, but at the close the result would be nil, and, unless to-day and to-morrow the discussion takes a more practical turn, there will be great disappointment in England and Germany, where hopes have been formed of some useful results. No fault whatever can be attributed to M. Magnin, who has presided with great ability; but it is to be hoped that the remaining speakers will remember that such a Congress is held in vain unless under the present circumstances of the currency question some practical conclusions can be drawn. Not the least interesting feature of the proceedings up to the present is the influence which the teachings of Chevalier on currency matters have evidently left upon the present French school of economists, and at times it would have been possible to believe that the master himself was speaking. Whether on this question Chevalier is still safe to follow may be an open question, but his followers to-day seem determined practically to ignore all that has happened since his death. M. Leon Say, one of the vice-presidents of the Congress, whose absence is greatly regretted, is, like M. Rouvier and many other instigators of the Congress, absent on account of the pending elections, and this has shorn the proceedings of their interest to a great degree. Speaking of Chevalier, it is to be deplored that M. Leon Say, who in the Free Trade agitation is his natural successor, should with all his great ability be entirely unable to make any headway. Indeed there are significant signs that a great wave of still more severe Protection is in store ere long in France.

M. Magnin invited the members of the Monetary Congress to visit the Bank of France yesterday.

THE PROMOTION OF COLONELS.

THE following correspondence appears in the *Standard*:—

Sir,—The writer of an article in one of your recent issues, scarcely, I think, appreciates the injustice that has been done to many colonels of the army under Mr. Stanhope's recent arrangements. I do not refer to the case of colonels promoted by "selection," who are rather benefited than otherwise by the scheme, nor to those who by reason of age could not hope to attain further promotion. To illustrate my meaning, I will put a hypothetical case. Colonel X., in the year 1885, at the age of forty-five years, completes the tenure of his regimental command, and becomes entitled to a pension of £420 a year. Under the existing regulations he has, however, the option of accepting half-pay at the rate of £200 a year, with the chance of further employment and eventual promotion to the rank and emoluments of a general officer. Colonel X. is well aware that, in his present rank, he is not likely to obtain employment for a longer period than five years, and that, for every year he is unemployed, he thus practically gives £220 to Government. He considers, however, the fact that he obtained his colonelcy at forty-two years of age, and is, therefore, likely to obtain promotion to general officer by seniority at fifty-two or fifty-three. This alone induces him to serve on, and not accept his pension. In three years time (1888) Colonel X. is appointed to command a regimental district for five years, with emoluments exceeding by £100 a year the pension he might previously have accepted. It will be easily understood that this sum does not nearly cover the expense he is put to in the purchase of uniform, horses, mess subscription, &c. In the following year (1889), the sole object for which he remained in the service—viz., chance of promotion—is taken away from him. Up to the present he has paid Government £660 for the privilege of serving on, and is now practically told that he will be put on half-pay again in four years time, when, if he will pay £880 more (£220 a year for another four years), he will be granted an increase of £80 to his pension at fifty-seven years of age. How is he (to use Mr. Stanhope's words) "justly and even tenderly dealt with"? The so-called compensation is, in this case, disadvantageous, and Colonel X. would do better, even now, to accept the immediate retirement of £420 a year to which he is entitled; but I contend the least the government should do is to refund him the £660 he has already expended, and by which the public has benefited; this would not, however, compensate Colonel X. for the years he has wasted in following a delusive hope, and the expense he has been put to in taking up his appointment. I would point out that, of the 350 cavalry and infantry colonels on the Active List, the majority are not in any way disadvantageously affected by Mr. Stanhope's scheme. By reason of age, they never had any hope of further promotion; but the compensation appears to be so distributed that, while those who do not suffer get it, the others (as in the case I have illustrated) get nothing.

Sept. 6. H.P.

Sir,—The *Standard* has always shown itself so friendly to the army that I hope I shall not be thought captious in taking exception to some of the conclusions of a leader on the new Royal Warrant. I preface my remarks by observing that the limits of age and non-employment now laid down are identical with the old ones, except that, after 1890, colonels will not be retired till fifty-seven, instead of fifty-five, as at present. Why those who were born in 1834 or 1835 should be denied this benefit, as distinguished from those of 1836 and all subsequent years, seems hard to understand. In any case the number to be retired for age, whether at fifty-five or fifty-seven, is very great, as appears from the fact that there are now 129 colonels of cavalry and infantry born in the years 1834 to 1839 inclusive, not to go further. Only twelve of those officers can serve ten years as colonels before attaining fifty-five years of age, and, as it takes on an average quite that length of time to run up the colonel's list, there remained nothing for the remaining 117 but compulsory retirement. The new Warrant does not mend matters much, for if it gives two more years to 114 of them (the fifteen of 1834 and 1835 being, as I said, left out in the cold,) on the other hand, the reduction of the generals by one-third will diminish the chances of promotion more than the extension of time increases them. You say, "But such officers (viz., those who complain of losing promotion by the change), if still fit to command or to hold appointments requiring a clear head or an active body, will be promoted in their turn." How is this to be done if they find themselves (as it is notorious that plenty of them do) in the above category, with no vacancies for them to fill and age retirement staring them in the face? Add to this the grievous hardship of losing all the money invested in the regulation price of commissions. The outside public has no idea of this. All the people I meet fancy we get back our purchase money on retirement. Would it were so. This subject would lead me far; but I merely ask one question. If £420 be a sufficient pension for the man who has had to sink £1,800, is it not too much for him who has had to pay nothing, or *vice versa*? Believe me, this confiscation of vested rights is at the bottom of the deep (and just) discontent prevalent among compulsorily retired officers. If it be deemed necessary for the good of the service to force us into retirement, while we are able and anxious to serve on, we bow to the decision, although most regretfully; but to withhold from us, while so doing, the money we had to invest in order to escape supersession (and which many of us could badly afford to pay), and which we invested in the full belief that we might continue to serve as long as no fault was found with us, is surely an indefensible proceeding.

Sept. 6. A COLONEL.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 1st Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	4	28	...	40
Suez	1	7	8	1	7

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	50	...	7
„ Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
„ Madras... ...	...	23	...	1

MR. GLADSTONE IN PARIS.

MR. GLADSTONE went to the Exhibition on Friday morning (Sept 6.), and visited the department of French India. The right hon. gentleman and Mrs Gladstone were received by the French Commissioner, M. Hennique, and Mr Franjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, a Parsee exhibitor of jewellery, having houses at Bombay and Madras as well as Pondicherry. Mr. Bhumgara presented Mr. Gladstone with an address enclosed in an artistically chased silver casket, and begged Mrs. Gladstone's acceptance of a piece of richly embroidered silk.

In reply, Mr. Gladstone delivered a short speech, in which he said that he had come to Paris to have a look at the Exhibition as a private tourist. He was anxious to see the many remarkable products of Art, Science, and manufactures accumulated there, and the kindly welcome he had experienced in the French Indian Section enchanced the gratification he had derived from all that he had seen. He paid a tribute to the French Republic for having made these Exhibitions periodical. The present Exhibition, he did not hesitate to say, surpassed all that imagination could conceive. He considered that the whole world had incurred a debt of gratitude to France and to the Republic in giving it an opportunity to behold in a limited space and a concentrated form all the wonders which modern times had produced. It was not only a show or a spectacle; it was also a school for mutual instruction which the French Republic had thus given to the world; and by doing this the Republic had done a signal service to mankind. It had opened up more widely than ever had been done before the path towards future progress. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to dwell on the beneficial consequences arising out of the abolition of the East India Company, the destruction of whose monopoly had conferred upon India a degree of prosperity far exceeding the most sanguine hopes.

Responding to the wish of long life and happiness, kindly expressed by Mr. Franjee Pestonjee Bhumgara for Mrs. Gladstone and himself, the right hon. gentleman remarked that it was not for him to expect that his life would be prolonged much longer. His days were numbered. But that it was now a matter of little importance. It had been a source of happiness to him to see that affairs in India had taken a more practical turn. India had many friends in the British Parliament. It was a subject of congratulation that the relations between the natives of India and England were daily growing more cordial. Neither must it be forgotten to pay England her merited tribute for having conferred on India the blessings of civilisation, and for her efforts to make her participate in all the advantages of the march of progress.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained on Saturday night, September 7th, at a dinner of a cosmopolitan character, organised in his honour at the Hotel Continental. The founder of the feast was M. Arthur Raffalowich, well known for his able letters from Russia in the *Journal des Debats*, and his labours in the fields of economic science. Among those present were M. Tirard, M. Yves Guyot, M. Leon Say, Mr. Somerville Jack, Chief Commissioner of the United States Section of the Exhibition, M. Henri Cernuschi, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. J. F. B. Sewell, M. Patinat, and the whole staff of the *Debats*. M. Jules Simon took the chair, and altogether about 200 persons, including about a dozen ladies, sat down to dinner.

Mr. Gladstone paid his hosts the compliment of addressing them in their own language in replying to the toast proposed in his honour by M. Leon Say. Mr. Gladstone is not quite so much at home with regard to French as the Prince of Wales or Lord Granville, but he speaks it with ease and fluency, and his speech charmed his French friends by the tact and grace with which he expressed the good will which most Englishmen feel towards the French nation. He said:—I have been struck with the impulse this Exhibition has given to the life of Paris, at all times so active and energetic. Paris to-day appears to me as a new city, which I had never seen before. It appears to me more imposing, more magnificent, than it did when I knew it in former times. I would also like to say not a few words as to the internal political situation of France—it would be impertinent on my part to interfere in your own affairs, but I feel called upon to presume to say a few words to bear testimony and fulfil a duty. I have been, during the nine or ten years I held office as head of the English Cabinet, intimately acquainted with the French Republic, and during that time I have been so thoroughly acquainted with International affairs between France and England, I have been able to watch so closely the conduct of the French Government, that I have been in a position to appreciate the capacity and ability of the French Government to fulfil all the functions that devolved upon them in conducting, under the Republican regime, the business of a civilised country, of one of the foremost countries in the world.

During these ten years many questions, some of them thorny ones, no doubt, have been raised, and I am bound to say that the French Government has met all requirements, and has never been wanting in that true friendship which has united, and which, I trust, will ever unite, the French and English nations. The proceedings of the French Government have made a deep impression on my mind; and, I repeat it, the French Government has always fulfilled those duties that are incumbent upon a great, civilised, Christian, and progressive nation. Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to tell M. Leon Say that it is my wish—and it is, I am persuaded, also the wish of my country—that France should not fail in the great part she has to play in the world, and never lose her place in the onward march of civilised and Christian humanity towards that goal which every man of sound sense and goodwill must tend to. When the East Indies were still under the control of the East India Company, there existed in England a College on the gates of which these Latin words were engraved; '*Ne facias vitio culpave minorem.*' It was a warning to all the students to do their duty, and to bear in mind the greatness of that duty. If I might be permitted, I would repeat that motto to all Frenchmen. Yes, may France continue, as she ever has been, in the foremost rank of European nations, to fulfil the work of civilisation and promote the happiness of mankind."

This speech, which was interrupted by frequent applause, was greeted at its close with enthusiastic cheering.

M. Tirard then delivered a speech in honour of Mr. Gladstone, after which the right hon. gentleman again rose to propose "Prosperity to the United States," coupling with the toast the health of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Somerville Jack, who made a very clever speech in reply, and the proceedings soon after came to a close. After an adjournment to the drawing-room, during which Mr. Gladstone engaged in conversation with several of the hosts, he drove back to his hotel, amid loud cheers from the Englishmen present.

The French papers are all delighted with his speech, and there can be no doubt that, by tact and affability, Mr Gladstone has made a most favourable impression upon the French public. He is looking very well, and seems in exuberant spirits. Before going to the dinner on Saturday, he went to the top of the Eiffel Tower, and his strength and activity excited general admiration and surprise among the French. He left for London on Monday (Sept. 9).

THE London *Daily News* of Sept. 13 thus writes of a recent vote of the Bombay Corporation:—To the surprise and regret of all thoughtful persons who have given attention to this painful subject the proposal to submit rich lepers to regulations for preventing the propagation of their terrible malady has been rejected by the Bombay Municipal Council by a majority of twenty-six to twelve. The proposal nevertheless appears to have well merited the description of it by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee as "a mild and temperate one, not aimed at, or in any way interfering unwarrantably with, the liberty of the subject." It was not, in fact, proposed to treat rich and poor lepers alike by sending rich sufferers to the public asylums; all that was proposed was that, whether effected by public means or by family or private agency the segregation should be effectual. Wealth will, no doubt, always carry with it some sort of privileges; but the warmest admirer of local self-government must admit that the claim of a majority in the Bombay Corporation to inflict the risk of leprosy upon the community in the interests of wealthy sufferers is altogether inadmissible.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Although many good matches were spoiled by unfavourable weather in August, cricketers had nothing to complain of during the first part of September for such matches as were still left to be played off. The North *versus* South match in connection with the Scarborough was the chief event of the week. The game was just proceeding when the mail before last left, and it may be remembered the North team had scored the magnificent total of 360.

The special feature of the second day was a splendid innings of 77 played by Mr. Stoddart. Going in first wicket down for the South, with the score at six, he was the fifth man out, the total number of runs scored during his stay being 111 in all. He was at the wickets for an hour and 40 minutes, scoring 10 runs in 20 minutes before lunch, and 67 in 80 minutes afterwards; and his hits comprised one six (a big drive out of the ground from Attewell's bowling), 10 fours, four threes, three twos, and 13 singles. Only on two or three occasions this season has he been seen to such advantage.

There were several conspicuous failures on the Southern side, Messrs. Grace, Thornton, and O'Brien being out at the commencement of the innings for 20 runs, but Abel played admirably, and Mr. Hadow, after an early escape at cover slip, hit in capital form. Curiously enough he was out in an over in which he had made three fours. Attewell and Shadlock bowled remarkably well, and took nine wickets between them, while another Nottingham man, Flowers, obtained the other. The North's innings, in which six wickets had fallen on Thursday for 292, was finished off just after one o'clock for a total of 360, Ulyett and Lord Hawke starting the day's play by scoring 56 runs together in twenty-five minutes. After they were parted nothing was done. The match was so far in all in favour of the North, the Southern team having to follow on against a majority of 163 runs.

The closing day of the cricket festival was marked by a magnificent display of battings, Mr. W. G. Grace and Abel opening the second innings of the South at ten minutes past twelve and remaining together till just after five o'clock. Deducting a long interval for luncheon, the partnership lasted as nearly as possible three hours and three-quarters, the total when at last Abel played a ball on to his wicket being 226. This performance will rank among the best things ever done for the first wicket in a big match, but it does not approach the achievement of Mr. Grace himself and Mr. B. B. Cooper for the Gentlemen of the South against the Players of the South at Kennington Oval in 1869, or of Shrewsbury and Mr. Stoddart for England against the M. C. C. in the centenary match at Lord's two years ago. Mr. Grace and Mr. Cooper made 283 runs together, and Shrewsbury and Mr. Stoddart, if we remember rightly, 262.

When Saturday's cricket commenced the South had an innings to play and wanted 163 runs to avert a single-innings defeat. All likelihood of their being beaten, however, disappeared before the lunch, the score at the interval being 123 for no wicket. Even when the match was safe, however, Mr. Grace and Abel played the game just as thoroughly as before, running no unnecessary risks, and showing splendid cricket. At lunch time Mr. Grace had made 75 and Abel 44, but the latter gained so rapidly afterwards that they were 92 all and 96 all, it being just a question who would reach 100 first. Mr. Grace, however, settled the matter with a four to square leg.

Abel as we have said, was the first out, his wonderfully good innings of 105 comprising one five (four for an overthrow), eight 4's, five 3's, twelve 2's, and 29 singles. Mr. Grace after losing his first partner went on playing with undiminished skill, but at five minutes to six, just when it seemed certain he would take out his bat, he was caught at short leg. He was at the wickets for four hours and thirty-five minutes, and hit in his 154—his highest innings this season in a first class match—sixteen fours, five threes, twenty twos, and thirty-five singles. From the very commencement he seemed at home with the bowling, and he was playing just as finely at five o'clock as he had been at one, being evidently determined to make the most of his opportunity when so thoroughly set. Needless to say that the great batsman's success was highly popular.

The match was of course left drawn, stumps being pulled up when Mr. Grace was out, and at the finish the South were 115 runs on with seven wickets to fall, a remarkable state of things after following on against 163 runs. Altogether the festival was a great success, the weather being so favourable that there was scarcely a drop of rain during the nine days' cricket. Lord Londesborough, who from the first has been the chief supporter of the festival, was present every day. At luncheon in his tent his health was proposed by Mr. Thornton, and pledged with acclamation.

The return match between Lancashire and Cheshire which was played at Stockport on the 6th and 7th ultimo resulted in an easy win for the former. The first days play was remarkable for heavy scoring on the part of Lancashire, Cheshire being nearly all day engaged in leather hunting. The first representatives of the visitors were Mr. Leigh and Barlow the Cheshire bowlers being Mr. Brotherton and Bennett. The former opened with a maiden and Bennett's fifth ball bowled the Preston amateur. Sugg then partnered Barlow, and for over two hours some very pretty play was witnessed. Before the partnership was dissolved by Sugg playing on 201 runs were scored. Barlow and Ward raised the score to 239, when the former was prettily caught behind the stumps by Mr. Latham who was a good substitute for Davenport. Sugg batted for two hours and twenty minutes, and Barlow for three hours and five minutes. Ward played well for 32, and then succumbed to Bretherton, who took three other wickets. Baker scored 42 in a very short time, and the innings closed at twenty minutes past five for the large total of 345. The Cheshire eleven started their innings at twenty minutes to six, and four wickets were down when stumps were drawn for 12 runs.

Play on Saturday morning was very slow, Cheshire being all out for 55 runs. In the second innings Cheshire made a better show, thanks to the excellent batting of M[illegible] who figures for the first time this [illegible]. He made 57 out of the total [illegible] batting two hours. His chief hits [illegible]ree threes, and eleven twos. The [illegible] Cheshire lasted a little over two [illegible]ving batted almost the whole of that [illegible] ended at [illegible]-15, Lancashire being [illegible] innings and 179 runs. Barlow was [illegible] seven of the wickets in the second in[illegible]ire, and Briggs for five in the first.

[illegible]s' match the Holbeck Recreation Ground [illegible] fine elevens went into the field, but [illegible] all in favour of the team got together, [illegible]g. In the early part of the day the [illegible] soft, did not afford the bowlers very [illegible] and winning the toss was therefore a [illegible] advantage. This piece of luck fell to [illegible], and the men deserve very great credit [illegible] use they made of their opportunity. [illegible] lasted from ten minutes past twelve until [illegible] to four, and the total reached 182. Hall's [illegible] in to bat at a quarter past four, but, with [illegible]ption of Lee, no one got into double figures, and [illegible] dismissed in an hour and seven [illegible] for the paltry total of 45. As some excuse [illegible] poor batting displayed it should be mentioned [illegible] of the sun on the heavy ground had [illegible] wicket very treacherous and Briggs and [illegible] to do pretty much as they liked. Hall's team had to follow [illegible] innings, and though they fared better than before, Pilling's eleven gain an easy victory in a single innings with nine runs to spare.

Lancashire concluded their long programme at Stockport on the 7th ultimo and the team came out with the extremely fine record of seventeen wins, three defeats, and three drawn games. In addition to meeting the other seven first-class counties Lancashire opposed and twice defeated Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Oxford University, beat and drew with Cheshire, and had the best of a drawn game with the Marylebone Club. The colt Albert Ward has the distinction of heading the batting list with the highly creditable average of 30·23, and he is closely followed by Barlow and Frank Sugg. Briggs has also capital figures, but those of the other men do not call for special mention. The great strength of the side lay in the wonderfully effective bowling of Briggs, Watson and Mold; Barlow is a nominal first, but he did nothing like the same amount of work as his three colleagues all of whom achieved an exceptional amount of success.

The Duke of Portland had a most enthusiastic reception on his return from Doncaster. His special train, which waited at Retford a few minutes, was surrounded by a crowd cheering for "Donovan." At Worksop the welcome was second only to that given on his wedding-day. Flags were hanging from almost every window, and the streets lined by an enthusiastic crowd; even decorations were attempted in some cases, although only two and-a-half hours' notice was given of Donovan's victory. At Welbeck the reception was equally hearty.

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An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

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SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

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SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
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SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
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SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

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To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
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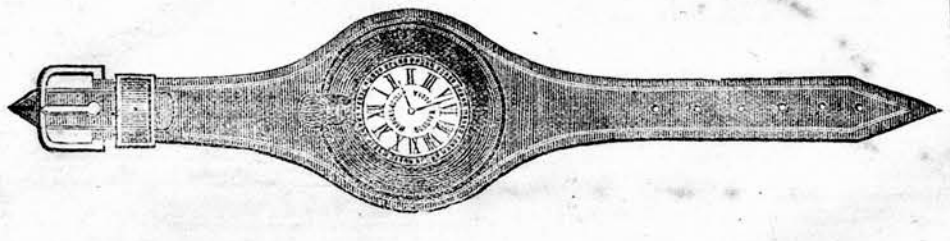

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